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The Pittsburgh Gazette.

GENERAL NEWS.

LOUISVILLE covers 19,880 acres.

NAPOLEON is investing in 5 20's.

KOSSUTH is going back to Hungary.

KENTUCKY has 19,000 stand of arms.

KENTUCKY wants a bigger State house.

COLD MUFFINS—ragamuffins in winter.

NEW ORLEANS has been having Carlotta Patti.

MAYSVILLE, Ky., is to have a Baptist College.

ATLANTA urchins are indicted to sling-to-shots.

BALTIMORE police lately broke up a negro ball.

RUNAWAY accident—elopement of one's wife.

THE Jockey Club perfume—horse radish.—*Punch.*

A COLORED GIRL is studying law in Washington.

GALVESTON is shipping last year's ice from Boston.

THEY are now planting early vegetables in Alabama.

CHICAGO has 40,000 voters and only 10,000 tax-payers.

MECHANICSTOWN had ten inches of snow the other day.

THE Japanese colony in California is importing tea plants.

LOUISIANA editors are to put their heads together on the 28th.

SEVENTEEN new churches were built in Louisville during 1869.

COCK FIGHTING is the "particular wanity" of Frankfort, Ky.

A VERMONT girl laced her breast bone into her lungs and died.

CHANDLER thinks Fitz John Porter ought to have been hanged.

WICKED New Orleans boys muddled Mrs. Dr. Walker's pantalcons.

MACHINES for the manufacture of ice are being erected in Galveston.

Cool—the attempt in New York to contend against the ice dealers.

BOWLING GREEN, Kentucky, has just attained the luxury of gas light.

THE Louisville *Commercial* is among the best of our Southern exchanges.

A MEMPHIS paper has a column of titbits headed with "Feminine Items."

HAVING waited on the Prince, the Prince will now go and see the Monarch.

A TRADE that never fails—the miller's; he can always grind his rates.—*Punch.*

COLORADO offers $5,000 reward for the first artesian well sunk in the Territory.

THE Paducah rolling mill has suspended operations on account of the scarcity of coal.

MRS. WASHBURNE is credited with a greater diplomatic success than her husband.

THE aisles of the church are now strewn with flowers at nobby New York weddings.

CHINESE coin is becoming a circulating medium in some Northwestern Iowa towns.

ILLINOIS JUDGES decide that bets can be collected of stakeholders by winning parties.

A MAN in Albany is making himself miserable, walking one hundred hours without sleep.

A BOY of nine years has gone to the penitentiary in Brussels for attempting to kill his mother.

A RICHMOND, IND., clergyman has left town. The designing girl's name is Carrie Dunbag.

GREEN and purple are the new dyes for the hair in which the Paris 'cocottes appear on the Bois.

A DENTIST out West had to give in the other day; a lad wanted a new set of teeth put in a fine comb.

A COLORED woman in Baltimore had her hands mashed while picking coal, and died of lock-jaw.

A CRUSTY old bachelor says he thinks it is woman, and not her wrongs, that ought to be redressed.

HONEST clergymen in London preach printed sermons. Dishonest persons buy or borrow manuscript.

LYNCHBURG loafers are condemned to the chain-gang, provided, we suppose, they have black skins.

WANT of information: Lopez doesn't know when he is beaten, nor the allies when they have conquered.

FOUR bears were killed recently near Swager's mills, Allegheny county, Maryland, by a party of hunters.

SEVERAL ladies in Detroit have petitioned the City Council to appoint Lucy M. Arnold, M. D., City Physician.

A CINCINNATI woman has brought suit against a ruffian of that city for "kicking her sixteen feet over a hydrant."

ON Wednesday last snow to the depth of fifteen inches fell upon Mount Ararat, on the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad.

MULE breaking is practiced extensively in the streets of Montgomery, Alabama, much to the disgust of lady pedestrians.

YATE'S friends talk of making him Governor of Alaska, now that whisky is prohibited there, as the only means of saving him.

THE Ohio Legislature has been petitioned to prohibit the use of tobacco except for "mechanical purposes." That will cut off chewing.

CONSERVATIVE New Orleans papers scorn the idea of common schools for white and black children, and exclaim: "Never! *never!*"

THE story of Dr. Livingstone's death at the stake originated a year previous to the date to which we have positive intelligence of his safety.

THE mamma who had bars put across the nursery windows to protect the children, says it did not get hinder them from "falling out."—*Judy.*

A TEXAS farmer indiscreetly shouted for help as the Indians were preparing to carry him off prisoner, and they left him, but without his scalp.

PAUL DE CASSAGNAC advises Napoleon to rob the revolutionists of their war song by making the Marsellaise again the national hymn of France.

BONED turkey with truffles was much in demand at a recent Washington banquet, being mistaken by members of the House for hog's-head cheese.

A FELLOW in Michigan, earns his drinks by swallowing ten-penny nails. The liquor is strong enough to dissolve them and prevent injury.

FOUR boarders at a house in Hartford carry 345 years of age among them. It is safe to say they have not lived that length of time in a boarding house.

A KENTUCKY sheriff has levied on a number of cars belonging to the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, to secure taxes due the State amounting to about $11,000.

VON GRAEFE, the Berlin oculist, is in feeble health, but is not likely to die poor. He made 10,000 florins in a recent professional visit of five days to Vienna.

THE New York Seventy-ninth Regiment has paid the last installment of the $22,000 to Ward, the sculptor, for the typical American soldier, to be placed in the Central Park.

THE area of freedom for women is daily spreading. A woman is the official reporter of the January term of the Supreme Court of Maine, and doing good service.

FOR every death in a community there are two persons constantly sick, and for every person who dies there are twenty-seven who suffer from attacks of temporary illness.

THERE were 9,072 mules brought to Atlanta, Ga., during January, of which over 2,000 were sold in that market. Prices, wholesale, ranged from $100 to $240 per head.

LOUD calls come from American residents in Paris for some one to be sent over there to negotiate a postal treaty who knows the language and the government usages of France.

EVERYBODY in the Chicago Common Council, Monday night, called everybody else a liar and a knave. The *Times* says it was an occurrence in which there was a vast deal more truth than decency.

A MAN loved by a beautiful and virtuous woman, says George Sand, carries a talisman that renders him invulnerable; every one feels that such a one's life has a higher value than that of others.

A MAN in New Orleans accuses his wife of perjury in swearing that they were never married. She excuses herself by saying that she "never thought her husband would be fool enough to go to work and prove it."

How could the intimate interdependence of husband and wife be signified with more exquisite delicacy and truth than in the word which names the bond of their union. Each is the chief servant of the other, fulfilling offices that anybody else would consider degrading, and hence theirs is called the high menial relation.

ONE of those haughty Southern women who fled to Brazil when the rebellion was crushed, has written back a heartfelt appeal for aid, saying: "If the American Government means to take us home, hurry and do so, or it will have the dying curse of starved Americans. For God's sake take the unfortunate, deceived people out of here while they are able to walk."

EUROPEAN GOSSIP.

IN Paris they now call Cocottes "Frou-frous."

SAINTE-BEAUVE'S library has been appraised at 90,000 francs.

THE King of Saxony is suffering much from dropsy of the heart.

TWO THIRDS of the French, Prussian and Austrian Cabinet Ministers are bald.

AN ENGLISH firm in Paris has sold two hundred thousand photographs of the murderer Troppmann.

AMERICAN newspapers have now a much larger circulation on the European continent than British journals.

EIGHTY TWO murderers and murderesses will have their heads cut off in Germany during the month of March.

WEBER'S Illustrated Leipzig *Gazette* has a circulation of 52,000 copies in Europe and 3,000 in the United States.

JENNY LIND'S eldest daughter, who is being educated for the operatic stage, is said to have as fine a voice as her mother.

ROCHEFORT has paid all his fines, amounting to eleven thousand francs, but he will have to remain a good while yet in jail.

GLADSTONE, Disraeli and John Bright have been elected honorary members of the Academy of Sciences at Lemberg in Gallicia.

SENOR EMILIO CASTELAR, the eloquent liberal leader of the Cortes, in Madrid, is at work upon a history of the Spanish Revolution of 1868-70.

THE Stuttgart Illustrated News, *Ueber Land und Meer*, circulates 60,000 copies on the European Continent, and 7,000 copies in the United States.

THE bogus son of Napoleon I, at Berne, in Switzerland, was some time since ejected from the house of the French Embassador in Berlin, and ordered by the police to leave that city.

ONE of the daughters of Donizetti, the illustrious composer of "The Daughter of the Regiment" "Lucia di Lammermoor," and "Lucrecia Borgia," is a schoolma'am at Novasa, and the other keeps a coffee house at Brescia.

THE Duke de Cadore is dead. He was the oldest son of M. de Champagny, one of the Ministers of Napoleon I, and the brother of Count Franiz de Champagny, of the French Institute, author of the Cæsars.

THE local editor of the *Paris Reform* addresses the following impertinent question to the Emperor Napoleon the Third: "Bonsparte, your motto at the present time, as you say yourself, is '*Ie regarde*,' (I am looking on.) If you are 'looking on,' why the devil do you always keep your eyes two thirds shut?"

BARON HAUSSMANN, the great ex-Edile of Paris, emphatically denies that he has made money during his administration of the Seine Department. He asserts that he is now worth less money than when he was first called to Paris to take charge of the office in which he has become so famous. The Paris *Revell*, which publishes this denial, briefly adds to it, "a lie!"

THE salary of the Paris correspondent of the London *Times* has been very materially reduced. When the former Paris correspondent was informed of the intention of his employers to give him only two thousand pounds a year, and not allow him anything for house and office rent, and only to pay his carriage bills, hereafter, he immediately telegraphed to London that he would resign his position rather than submit to such terms.

WHEN the Fantin murderer was first brought to Paris he was taken to the Conciergerie, but after his trial he was sent to the prison of La Roquette. When he first learned of the Anteuil tragedy and the imprisonment of Prince Pierre Bonaparte in the Conciergerie, he said: "What a pity I have been transferred here; we should have been such chums." "*Mis erable!*" exclaimed a horrified warden, "you have murdered seven or eight people; Prince Bonaparte has only killed one man." "Well," responded Traupmann with an indescribable *naivete*, "I am not proud!"

HERE is the account which the young wife of M. Emile Ollivier, the French Prime Minister, gave to one of the editors of the *Courrier des Deux Mondes* about her courtship and marriage: "I came to the watering place, and he came to the watering-place; I was little and he was great. Next year, when I was again at the watering-place, I had grown a little, and he was greater. In the third year, when we met again at the watering-place, I was nearly grown up, and he was great—great enough for two. He drew me up to him, and, O happiness, I became his wife."

CROWN PRINCESS LOUISA of Denmark, daughter of the King of Sweden, is said to be the loveliest heiress of a crown in Europe. Her husband the Prince Hereditary of the Island Kingdom, however, is not only personally of very indifferent appearance, but is also noted for his dissipated habits and the large amount of his indebtedness. He is said to owe more money than he can pay even after ascending the royal throne of Denmark. His father, King Christian IX, who is a gentleman of very exemplary habits, in times gone by, repeatedly threatened his wayward son that he would disinherit him if he did not mend his ways, and he was in hopes that the Crown Prince's marriage to the lovely Princess of Sweden would cause the young man to turn over a new leaf; but these hopes have not been fulfilled. The Crown Prince, on the contrary, prefers the company of the fast women of Copenhagen to that of his young consort, and few nights pass without his coming home in a state of intoxication.

Convention of Tennessee Colored Men.
(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NASHVILLE, Tenn., February 21.—A Convention of colored men, representing every part of Tennessee, met in this city to-day. Nothing beyond organization was done. The object of the Convention is the investigation of the condition of the colored people and the adoption of measures for improvement. It is a very respectable assemblage.

The Constitutional Convention of Tennessee has concluded its labors and will adjourn to-day.

Gas Explosion at Philadelphia.
(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

PHILADELPHIA, February 21.—During an exhibition of Dissolving Views and Tableaux for the benefit of the Newsboys' Home, at Horticultural Hall, this evening, a terrific explosion of gas used in the exhibition occurred, shattering sixteen windows, and injuring some of the audience by splintered glass. Great excitement was caused. Several ladies fainted, but the audience escaped further injury.

FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

(SECOND SESSION.)

SENATE: Fifteenth Amendment Ratification—Case of Fitz John Porter—Abolition of Freedmen's Bureau—Bills Relating to Commerce Passed—Air Line Railroad Bill. HOUSE: Variety of Bills Introduced and Referred—Increase of Currency $50,000,000 Deemed Expedient—Political Disabilities Bill Reported and Passed—The Sale of Cadetships—Resolution Expelling Mr. Whittemore, Member from South Carolina, Offered and Discussed.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21, 1870.

SENATE.

Mr. WILLIAMS introduced a joint resolution declaring the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment by the requisite number of States. Referred to Judiciary Committee.

Mr. FENTON introduced a bill for an American line of mail and passenger steamships between New York and Scandinavian ports. Referred.

Mr. CHANDLER offered a resolution instructing the President to communicate to the Senate any correspondence in his possession relative to the case of Fitz John Porter. He held in his hand an appeal to the President for a re-examination of the court martial in the case of Porter, and in answer to the statements of that paper he proposed to vindicate the truth of history, while witnesses were yet living who would testify in its cause. One of General Porter's reasons upon the trial for not moving his forces was because that the enemy were in great force in his front, as was shown by clouds of dust in the direction of Gainesville. Gen. Porter now claimed to have new evidence. So had he (Mr. C.) himself fresh evidence, for the official dispatches of the rebel General Fitz Hugh Lee explained that the clouds of dust referred to were caused by Jeb Stuart's cavalry, with a lot of horses having brushes tied to their tails galloping down from Gainesville. Mr. Chandler charged, upon the statement of his informant, who was a reliable gentleman, that while the trial was actually in progress Porter used this language: "I was not sure to be shot, and there is no use denying it!" He claimed faithlessness to Pope meant treachery to the Government, and all the dreadful struggles which followed that period of the war, all their fearful results, were in some measure attributable to his treachery.

Mr. WILSON spoke of Porter as an accomplished and able general, who commanded the best corps of the whole army in the country, and who rendered great service to the country at Hanover Court House, Gaines' Mill and Malvern Hill. While he had (Mr. Wilson) did not see how the court martial, with the evidence they had, could have returned any other verdict than that they did, he thought on the statement that now evidence had been discovered that would explain Porter's action, and perhaps amply justify it, that he should have a new trial, or some sure way of righting him. He felt that any man who had stood on the battlefield in the rebellion and given aid to his country, ought to be righted if he had been wronged.

The resolution was then withdrawn by Mr. Chandler.

Mr. PATTERSON, from the Committee on Retrenchment, reported with amendments the bill to abolish the freedmen's bureau and to provide for a bureau of education. The bill provides that the present duties of the freedmen's bureau relating to the collection and payment of bounties, shall be discharged by officers of the War Department, assigned by the War Department. The War Department is also to take charge of all property now under control of aforesaid bureau, except such property and funds as have been appropriated for the purposes of education, which shall be transferred to the bureau of education, together with the clerical force now employed therein. The bureau of education is authorized to co-operate with any other educational organizations throughout the United States, for the establishment and maintenance of schools for the education of all classes, and may take possession of all funds and property heretofore conveyed by the freedmen's bureau for such purposes, which may be attempted to be diverted from the original purpose and intention.

Mr. WILSON, from Committee on Military affairs, reported, without amendments, the House joint resolution relating to the construction of the Rock Island Bridge.

Also, House joint resolution donating captured cannon for the construction of a monument at West Point.

Mr. CHANDLER introduced a bill extending the time for the completion of the Flint & Pere Marquette Railroad, Michigan.

Mr. HOWARD introduced a bill to establish a territorial government for Alaska.

The Vice President announced that he would be compelled to be absent one week from to day, when Senator Anthony was deputed to preside temporarily.

Several bills from the Committee on Commerce were passed, including the following:

House joint resolution to sell or exchange the custom house site in Nashville and obtain a more suitable location.

Bill giving the consent of the United States to the erection of a bridge across the Delaware river between Philadelphia and Camden.

Bill to provide for the better security of the lives of passengers on board vessels propelled by steam. It requires that every steam vessel of over one hundred tons, carrying passengers or freight, shall be supplied with double action steam pumps or means of exhausting leaks, which shall be operated independent of the machinery of the vessel, and is amended to allow the partial use, in lieu of life boats, of life rafts and life manusses with bread and water compartments.

Bill amendatory to act fixing rules and regulations for preventing collisions on water, approved April 29th, 1864.

Bill to reorganize the marine hospital service and provide for the relief of sick and disabled seamen.

Mr. MORRILL, (Me.) from the Committee of Conference on the bill supplying deficiencies in appropriations for the naval service, made a report fixing the whole amount of the appropriation at $2,000,000, which was concurred in.

Mr. SUMNER announced that he had received for presentation to the Senate a beautiful volume containing the Lord's Prayer in one hundred different languages. He moved as he received and deposited in the Congressional Library. Agreed to.

Mr. WILSON introduced a joint resolution, directing that no speech not actually delivered in Congress be printed in the *Globe*, which was immediately passed.

The bill to preserve the harbors of the United States against encroachment was taken up.

Mr. STOCKTON opposed the bill as unconstitutional and asked that it be laid aside.

Mr. CAMERON also opposed the bill and Mr. CONKLING advocated it, when it was laid aside.

The bill to promote commerce between the States and cheapen transportation of mails, &c., being the New York and Washington Air Line Railroad bill, was taken up.

Pending its consideration, the Senate went into executive session, and shortly after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The following bills were introduced and referred:

To pay loyal citizens of Tennessee for property taken for the use of the Quartermaster's Department.

Authorizing the sale of a portion of Fort Leavenworth Reservation to Kansas Agricultural and Mechanical Association for fair grounds.

For settlement of expenses of Montana for troops in 1867.

Creating office of Government architect.

For an appropriation for the harbor of Port Washington, Wis.

For the erection of public buildings in San Francisco.

Granting aid for the construction of a railroad from Vallejo to Humboldt Bay.

To legalize the proceedings of State Courts.

To settle the title of the government to an island in San Francisco Bay.

Abolishing the bureaus of Education and Freedmen's Affairs.

To remove political disabilities in States ratifying the 15th Amendment.

Granting unsold lands in Missouri on the 1st of January next to that State for educational purposes.

Incorporating the Mississippi Valley Land and River Improvement Company.

Regulating foreign and coast trade on northern, northeastern and northwestern coast.

Making it a misdemeanor to fit out or equip ships of war, or sell or furnish arms or munitions of war with intent that they be employed in the service of any foreign province or State to commit hostilities against the people of any province, district or colony who are in a state of armed insurrection against any province or State, and providing for the forfeiture of such ship or vessel.

Authorizing the Secretary of War to repair a break in the canal at Harper's Ferry.

To abolish the office of Pension Agent and provide for the payment of pensions through postmasters.

To provide means of reviewing judgments of U. S. Circuit and District Courts in criminal cases.

Reducing income tax 3 per cent. and exempting $2,000 therefrom.

Increasing tax on distilled spirits to one dollar per gallon.

To equalize the distribution of National Bank currency.

To extend to loyal citizens of Virginia the provisions of the act of July 4, 1864, granting claims for quartermaster stores, &c., to be prosecuted in courts of Virginia.

Incorporating the Southern Trans-continental Railroad Company and granting lands in aid therefor.

For the improvement of Red river, between Shreveport, La., and Jefferson, Texas.

Granting aid to Oregon for the construction of a steamboat canal around the falls of Willamet. This was adopted.

The resolution offered last Monday by Mr. Loughridge came up for action, as follows:

Resolved, That in the opinion of the House the business interests of the country require an increase in the volume of circulating currency, and the Committee on Banking and Currency be instructed to report to the House at as early a day as practicable a bill increasing the currency to the amount of at least $50,000,000.

The previous question was seconded—ayes 70, nays 73, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Adams, Allison, Armstrong, Asper, Ames, Beatty, Beck, Benjamin, Barnett, Bingham, Bates, Brooks, Boyd, Buck, Buckley, Burr, Butler, Cake, Cary, Cook, Conger, Cretz, Cullom, Dawsese, Dickey, Dockery, Dickinson, Dixon, Dwyer, Eldridge, Farnsworth, Ferry, Finkelnburg, Gibson, Gallaly, Hamill, Hamilton, Fla., Hawkins, Hawley, Hay, Heaton, Heflin, Hoge, Holman, Ingersoll, Jones, (N. C.) Johnson, Jones, (Ky.) Judd, Julian, Kerr, Knott, Lash, Lawrence, Logan, Loughridge, Marshall, Mayham, McCarthy, McCormick, McCrary, McKenzie, McNeely, Moore, (Ohio,) Moore, (Ill.) Morgan, Mungen, Niblack, Orth, Packard, Packer, Perham, Peters, Pomeroy, Prosser, Rice, Rogers, Roots, Schenck, Shanks, Sheldon, (La.) Sherrod, Smith, (Ohio) Smith, (Tenn.) Smyth, (Iowa,) Stevenson, Stokes, Stoughton, Strader, Strickland, Swann, Taffe, Trimble, Tynor, VanHorn, Van Trump, VanWyck, Voorhees, Welker, Wells, Whittemore, Wilkinson, Williams, Wilson, (Ohio,) Wilson, (Ohio,) Witcher and Wood.

Nays.—Messrs. Ambler, Ames, Arnell, Axtell, Banks, Barnum, Beaman, Benton, Bird, Blair, Brooks, (Mass.) Brooks, (New York,) Buffington, Churchill, Collins, Cessna, Churchill, Cowles, Cox, Davis, Dawes, Duvall, Ferris, Fisher, Feich, Garfield, Getz, Gilfilan, Haight, Haldeman, Hale, Hooper, Hopkins, Hotchkiss, Jenckes, Kelly, (Penn.) Kellogg, Ketchum, Knap, Laflin, Mayham, McGrew, Moore, (N. J.) Morrill, (Me.) Myers, O'Neill, Peters, Phelps, Piatt, Holland, Randall, Reading, Ritter, Sargent, Sawyer, Scofield, Slocum, Smith, (Va.) Starkweather, Stevens, Strong, Tanner, Tillmar, Townsend, Twitchell, Upson, Ward, Washburne, (Wis.) Washburne, (Mass.) Wheeler, Willard, Winans and Woodward.

Mr. McCRARY introduced a joint resolution to relieve from manufacturers' tax pork packers, lard renderers and persons engaged in smoking hams and curing meats, &c.

Pending action the morning hour expired and the joint resolution went over till next Monday.

Mr. BUTLER, Mass., from the Committee on Reconstruction, reported back the Senate bill removing political disabilities from between four and five hundred persons in various States. Some of the persons named had since been elected to office in Mississippi, and if the bill were not passed they would be disqualified.

Mr. WHITTEMORE offered as an amendment the House bill, embracing about two thousand names.

Mr. COX inquired whether there was any principle stated in the bill on which these names were reported?

Mr. WHITTEMORE replied there was not.

Mr. COX—Is it proposed to attach to the original bill or to the amendment any system of amnesty through the Courts or otherwise?

Mr. WHITTEMORE—Not at all. That is in a separate bill.

Mr. COX—I will never vote for a measure picking out men by name. I want general amnesty.

Mr. BUTLER, (Mass.) said no man in the House was more anxious than himself to get up a general bill to remove disabilities. Such a bill had been reported, and he would press it at the earliest practicable moment. It would not take considerable time in the House and Senate, and he was anxious that in the meantime this bill should be passed. After the general bill report any further political disability bills until the House had passed a general amnesty bill. He was only sorry to feel himself obliged from the position of business to report this bill first, but he felt so obliged.

Mr. BROOKS (N. Y.) declared himself opposed to the whole system of pedaling out pardons in detail. It was wrong from beginning to end; unworthy the character of the Government, undignified and improper; and if there were no other member to vote against it, he would alone. There was much to be said in favor of their people at the South; but there was also much to be said in favor of their heroism; of their Anglo Saxon, native American pluck; of the wonderful resources they had exhibited. He desired to have them welcomed back, so that in case of a foreign war they would fight only on the side of the North, in the common defence of the country. He had felt proud of their heroism, and he had felt proud of the generous terms accorded to them at Appomattox Court House by the General of the army, and he only wished that the distinguished officer was as generous now as then; that he were less of a politician and more of a General. He wished such generosity should be exhibited to the people of the South, that the Government could safely calculate on the aid of their half million rifles in any war it might be engaged in ag ainst England, France or Spain. There was no self government in the South, and More had been imposed on that people than ever had been imposed by any civilized people on any subjugated nation. They had been robbed of self government; the military had been placed over them; their States had been reorganized by force; they had been made slaves of slaves. Was not that punishment enough? Was not that revenge enough? Had not the amplest desire of punishment been gratified? He appealed to the House to rise to the magnitude of the occasion and throw wide open the doors of pardon.

Mr. BECK, while agreeing with his friend from New York as to the propriety of passing a general amnesty bill, expressed surprise at hearing him say he would vote against this bill. For his part he would vote for every bill removing the disability of any person.

Mr. VOORHEES concurred with his friend from Kentucky, and hoped the day of promulgation of a general amnesty will not be far distant.

Mr. FARNSWORTH expressed like sentiments.

Mr. MAYNARD moved to strike out the names of Brown, McKennan, Wright, Thomas and Dunnington, of Tennessee.

Mr. Maynard's amendment was rejected and Mr. Whittemore's adopted.

Mr. PORTER moved to strike out several names of Virginians.

Mr. BUTLER, Mass., said there were no names in the bill of persons who had not applied for pardon. If any of them should afterwards deny it, then either his name was forged or he was a liar. As to the punishment inflicted on the people of the South, he would ask who had been put on trial for treason? Whose property had been confiscated? Who had been denied any right or privilege, except the opportunity of destroying by his vote the Government he had once attempted to overthrow by arms? The Republican party had, with a magnanimity never before witnessed, been gutted simply by the proposition, "nothing for punishment, everything for safety." Just as fast as it was understood to be safe, and perhaps a little faster, disabilities had been removed; and if it were proclaimed that in every State of the South any man could express his sentiments on any subject in a proper manner without molestation, he would vote for general amnesty. But that time had not yet come. After further discussion by Messrs. Eldridge, Cox, Covode and others the bill passed by the necessary two-thirds majority.

Mr. LOGAN, from the Committee on Military Affairs, on the subject of the sale of cadetships, reported that the Committee had taken testimony in the case of B. F. Whittemore, member of Congress from the 1st District, S. C., which testimony, together with statements made to the Committee by Mr. Whittemore in exculpation of himself, he submitted to the House. The Committee having carefully considered the same, had come to the conclusion that in making appointments to military and naval academies from the district represented by him, B. F. Whittemore was not been influenced by improper considerations. He therefore submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That B. F. Whittemore, Representative in Congress from the 1st District, South Carolina, be and is hereby expelled from his seat as a member of the House of Representatives in the 41st Congress.

The Clerk then proceeded to read the testimony of Messrs. Cathcart, Daily and P. M. Kegler, of New York, General Scheoff, of Washington, and E. P. Brooks, newspaper correspondent, and the sworn statement made by Mr. Whittemore.

The report was signed by Messrs. Logan, Cobb, Packard, Stoughton, Asper, Witcher, Morgan, Slocum and Hoge.

Mr. Kegler's testimony is to the effect that he was introduced to Whittemore by Senator Sawyer, who asked him if he had not already disposed of his appointments to give it to witness Whittemore told witness he had pledged himself elsewhere. The matter then dropped. But four months after, while in Boston, witness met an old business acquaintance, W. F. Shaw, who offered to get the appointment for a consideration and showed witness a letter to Whittemore. But when he got to Washington the latter had gone home. A letter to him brought the reply that he (Whittemore) had fixed the appointment outside his district at $500. Witness subsequently wrote to Whittemore that the same parties wanted his letter for political purposes. Whittemore in reply asked its return, which was declined. Shaw afterwards wrote witness menacing him if he did anything hostile to Whittemore. The latter's letter was addressed in Whittemore's handwriting, with his frank.

General Scheoff testified that Whittemore offered him an appointment for a son of General Tyler, of New Jersey, for $2,000.

C. P. Brooks, a newspaper correspondent, detailed the negotiations with Whittemore for the appointment of the son of Mr. Daly, of New York. Between $800 and $1,100 were paid Whittemore, he understood for use in the political campaign in his district.

Mr. Daly testified to having received, through Mr. Walcott and Mr. Brooks, an appointment to West Point for his son, for which he paid $1,500.

Whittemore stated before the Committee his first idea was to give the appointment to some poor boy, but a colleague in the Fortieth Congress, Mr. Goss, asked him for it and said, "If you make an appointment of my son, I will give you $500." He replied, he should not sell appointments, when Goss said he would give the money for use for educational purposes in his district. Thus it was understood. Goss was to have the appointment, and Whittemore told Kegler he had disposed of the appointment. After Goss left Congress, Whittemore wrote asking him whether he desired to have his son appointed, but received no answer. He then made up his mind to give his old friend Shaw an opportunity to make the appointment, if he pleased. He therefore filled out a blank appointment to the naval academy and sent it to Shaw. He denied there was anything in the letter fixing the price at $2000 or $3500, or any other figure. Subsequently he had a conversation with a man named Linden relative to an appointment, and told him he should seek the best boy he could find. As to the letter to Kegler, saying he had been offered $500 for the position, he felt that if an appointment was not to be made in his district, the district ought to have the good of it in some way. The conversation with Linden was to the same effect. Linden subsequently brought him a young man whom he did not like at first, but Linden represented him as a most excellent boy. Linden offered $500 for the appointment. Whittemore refused to accept money for himself, and Linden offered it for the relief of the poor people of his district, which offer was accepted and the appointment made. Whittemore denied altogether the conversation related by Gen. Scheoff and all intention to receive a farthing for himself for his appointments. He had merely received such compensation for the poor of his district. As to the appointment of Mr. Daly to West Point, he related an interview with Brooks, occurring after the boy had gone to the Academy, in which Brooks asked what he should pay for the appointment. He replied he would receive nothing what-ever. Brooks spoke of a political battle in his district and offered $500 to be applied to that purpose, which was accepted. He (Whittemore) had received no pecuniary personal benefit from the money.

Considerable discussion followed between Messrs. Logan, Bland, Butler (Mass), Jencks, Banks, Conger, and Chamberlain, (colored,) New Orleans; Joseph Chapman, two fireman and a roustabout, unknown; M. McFarland, and first engineer.

Mr. Lyonberey died from exhaustion after reaching the shore.

The boat now rests with the bow on a snag and the stern in twelve feet of water. She had a cargo of groceries, and added four hundred bales of cotton aboard.

The Columbian passed her two hours after the accident and took the survivors to Cairo. It is probable that several of the above named persons have been saved.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 21—*Evening.*—There is nothing further from the Emma No. 3 disaster, owing to the fact that she burned in the chute, which descending boats do not take.

FURTHER DETAILS.

CAIRO, February 21.—The following are additional names of missing in Emma No. 3 disaster, furnished by Mr. Attenborough, pilot: Wm. Fastner, second engineer; Jas. Sealey, Lexington, Ky.; second cook, unknown, white; Davy, roustabout; Jas. Chapman and two others, firemen, names unknown; McFarland, passenger, died after reaching the shore. George Wheeler, pantryman, in hospital at Cairo, badly burned, probably will recover.

Additional names of those saved are as follows: James Lynch, St. Louis; Joseph George, Carrollton, Indiana; James Steelbecker, Dayton, Kentucky; Charles Charleston, Second Mate; Edward Wylie, watchman; James Ford, John Johnson, C. Collins, Frank Barns, Amos Barns, Ben. Bowling, Ben. Baker, Wm. Foes, of deck crew; Henry Nelson, fireman.

The boat was loaded with pig iron, wines, &c., and four hundred bales of cotton, all of which is lost.

The Monarch at Annapolis.
(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

ANNAPOLIS, Feb. 21.—Governor Bowie and a Committee of the Legislature visited the Monarch to-day. President Grant will not be able to visit Annapolis this week. On Friday General Sherman and Cabinet are expected.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK, A. M.

THE CAPITAL.

Bills Approved—Important Decisions by Supreme Court—The Sale of Cadetships—Nominations, &c.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21, 1870.

BILLS APPROVED.

The President has approved the Military Academy appropriation bill and the bill giving Bridge's Battery Association at Chicago certain captured cannon.

IMPROPERLY INFLUENCED.

General Logan, from the Committee on Military Affairs, has reported a resolution that B. F. Whittemore, Representative of First Congressional District, South Carolina, has been influenced by improper motives in the disposal of his appointments to West Point and Annapolis Academies and should be expelled.

SUPREME COURT.

In the U. S. Supreme Court to-day, a decision was made in the case of Benjamin N. Cleever vs. Jesse B. Wilson and Ann J. Worcester, which was brought in the District of Columbia to enforce provisions in the matter of property rights of a decree of divorce granted in Indiana, the Court holding the divorce to be valid by the laws of Indiana, and that, therefore, under the Constitution of the United States it must prevail in every other portion of the country.

In the case of the United States against Henry Dewitt, appeal from the Circuit Court of Michigan, an opinion was rendered that Congress has no Constitutional power to establish police regulations within the States, and that the law of Congress prohibiting the sale of petroleum oil for illuminating purposes inflammable at a less temperature than 111 degrees Fahrenheit, is, except in its application to the Territories, unconstitutional and void.

A decision against the Government was made on the question of title to league land in Los Angelos county, California, called La Brea or Pitch.

In the case of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company vs. Smith, error to Supreme Court of Missouri, the judgment of the lower Court was affirmed. The case of Morris vs. Jackson, from the Circuit Court of Illinois, judgment affirmed, as was also that in the case of the city of Chicago against the Chicago City Railroad Company, being that the latter was not liable for further assessments for repair of streets.

The judgment of the Court below was also affirmed in the case from Wisconsin of the Milwaukee and Minnesota vs. Southern and Knapp; also the case of Aylesworth vs. Parven from the Circuit Court of Indiana.

NOMINATIONS.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day: G. H. Hand, of Dakota, Secretary of Dakota, and D. H. Batchelder, of New Hampshire, Consul at Londonderry.

OFFICIAL NOTICE.

General Reynolds has officially notified Adjutant General Townsend that the Legislature of Texas has ratified the 13th, 14th and 15th amendments.

THE DAY OBSERVED.

The Executive Departments will be closed from noon to-morrow in honor of Washington's birthday.

ADDRESSES THE ODD FELLOWS.

Vice President Colfax delivers an address to-morrow before the Odd Fellows in Fredericksburg, Va.

EXPECTED.

Captain Commerell, of the Monarch, is expected in Washington to-morrow.

STEAMBOAT DISASTER.

Steamer Emma Snagged and Sunk—Ten or Twelve Lives Lost.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

MEMPHIS, February 21.—The steamboat Emma No. 3, which left here Friday evening for Cincinnati, while going through the chute at Island 35, struck a snag and careened, stove the ladies' cabin and upset, setting the boat on fire and totally destroying her. From ten to twelve persons are reported lost, but nothing definite is known. A terrible gale prevailed at the time, and the river was intensely cold. She added four hundred bales of cotton here. The Alice Dean, with the particulars, is anxiously looked for. The officers of the Mary Forsyth, who brought the news, could give no particulars, but was from New Orleans and had a full passenger list.

A second dispatch says: The latest news from the steamer Emma No. 3, reports the following as among the saved: Jas. Marsitta, Captain; Caleb Maratta, mate; Wm. Atenbaugh, pilot; David Porter, second clerk; Charley Blank, second mate; Edwards, watchman; Parker, cook; C. Brown, porter; head chambermaid, name unknown. Walter Maratta, the first clerk, and some twenty or thirty of the passengers and crew, including the names already given, and Wm. Coyle, bar-keeper, of Cincinnati, are lost. The boat and cargo are a total loss. She was probably insured at Cincinnati.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

The following additional particulars have been received: A passenger of the steamer Forsyth relates that about one o'clock on Saturday morning the Emma struck a snag, tearing a large hole in her bow, causing her to sink gradually, and upsetting the stoves in the cabin, setting the boat on fire, causing the wildest consternation among the passengers, a number of whom were ladies. Captain Maratta immediately manned the life boat and attempted to rescue the ladies, but the boat was swamped by the excited crowd. The Captain then, with assistance of the other officers, made a float of the cotton bales, planks, &c., on which a number of passengers paddled to shore in safety.

Among those lost and missing are the following: Miss Lewis and aunt, of Covington,

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

OFFICE:
GAZETTE BUILDING 84, AND 86 FIFTH AV.

TUESDAY, FEB. 22, 1870.

BONDS at Frankfort 93¼@93⅞.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp firm.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 118¾.

THE nomination of Mr. Bradley, for the Supreme bench, is likely to be withdrawn, his friends preferring that course to the rejection which is otherwise probable.

WEST VIRGINIA is inaugurating the new policy of amnesty for political offences, with a wise but hearty promptitude. Her Republican legislature, in abrogating the former restrictions, exhibits true statesmanship.

THINGS ARE BEGINNING to settle down in the little colony of Winnepeg, on the Red River of the North. A bill of rights has been drafted, to be presented to the Canadian government, the chief points of which are, that the territory shall be governed by a local legislature in conjunction with the Governor and Executive Council; that a two-thirds vote shall override an executive veto; and that there shall be universal suffrage, a homestead law, and no taxation except what shall be imposed by local legislation. It is furthermore stipulated that there shall be a railroad to Fort William or Pembina in five years, and that the public buildings are to be paid for by the Dominion government. We think the Dominion will be apt to "let the union slide," if these are to be the terms. The railroad provided for points directly to the United States, very near to the northern border of which Pembina is located.

KING COTTON.

The New York *Evening Post*, after some remarks upon the supply of cotton in England, and the uncertainty of the supply from India, remarks:

"There is every prospect that the planters of our southern States will have the control of the cotton markets of the world, at remunerative prices, for the present, and that their control of it will only become more and more exclusive with each succeeding year."

Before the rebellion King Cotton was an irresponsible despot; now we suppose we may call him a constitutional monarch. So guarded and restricted even abolitionists will not be sorry to see him reascend the throne from which he was tumbled by the late revolution in his dominions, brought about by the vaulting ambition of the aristocracy which surrounded him.

LOCAL LEGISLATION.

An unusual number of propositions, especially relating to the affairs of our county and its municipalities, may be observed in the reports of proceedings of the present Legislature. The public interest in those propositions would suggest that an equal degree of care should be incumbent upon our delegation at Harrisburg, to acquaint the people of Allegheny county, promptly and freely, with all the particulars of these movements. We are compelled, however, to declare that more difficulty is encountered than at any previous session within our remembrance, in securing this information seasonably and with precision. Whether this difficulty now be really due to the omission by the Legislature to provide for any detailed record of its full daily transactions, or to deficiencies in the arrangements established by our members for the regular and prompt information of their constituents, we need not at present, undertake to decide. The fact is itself patent, that very few of us are thoroughly and correctly advised of the precise character of the proposed measures, of which we glean some vague idea from the brief phraseology of their titles, as specified in our meagre reports, but are left wholly in the dark as to their exact tenor.

This complaint does not come from the press alone. We hear it from our local officials, both county and municipal, who are kept constantly on the *qui vive* by the almost daily reports of new measures introduced, for the details of which they are compelled to haunt the newspaper offices, or, more frequently, to make special application to our delegation for the text of the bills.

Nor does enquiry always satisfy our people, or the officials, that these propositions are in fact for the public interest. Here, for example, we note one bill "to authorize the District Attorney to employ a special detective," another providing "for the better prosecution of disorderly persons" in this county. We could cite a number of others of the same character—all of which should fail to mature as enactments, until their precise intent can be fully understood and approved by our people.

In former years we have noted the admirable care with which our delegation have supplied full files of bills, &c., to the proper quarters here. The Controller's office especially has always hitherto been furnished with this information. While it seems more than ever necessary this winter, that official actually knows less than ever before of what is going on at Harrisburg, in the way of special legislation for our affairs.

—We invite the attention of Senators and Representatives to a duty which does not yet seem to have been considered as it ought. And, decidedly, we speak for the people of Allegheny, when we ask that the mass of special legislation proposed during the present winter shall not be matured without the previous knowledge and approval of their constituents.

MEXICO.

What is the reason that the people of Mexico cannot live at peace one with another? After the barbarous taking off of Maximilian, and the re-establishment of what they call the Republic under Juarez—although that tragedy was a very unpromising beginning—they had a year or two of tolerable quiet, and people began to hope that a better era was dawning upon that unhappy country; but now they are in the midst of another revolution, and old Santa Anna, like a spirit of evil, has turned up again.

Revolutions in Mexico never amount to anything. There is perpetual agitation, but no progress. While the word "*Libertad*" is perpetually on their tongues, they seem to have no conception of what freedom is. Instead of each man standing up in his individual manhood and responsibility, the masses rush pell mell to the standard of some ambitious chief, and surrender their own wills unconditionally to his. Were the people accustomed to do their own thinking, and of exercising the right of private judgment on all subjects, whether political or religious, it would be impossible for those leaders of unthinking clans to keep the country in a chronic turmoil, for they could have no followers.

Are the Latin races incapable of the exercise of private judgment, and therefore of the peaceful enjoyment of rational freedom? Is there something inherently defective in their intellectual and moral constitution, so that they are unable to rise above the plane of spiritual thraldom and of the status of clansmen? To look back upon their history for several of the past centuries in Europe, and then at their abortive efforts at free government on this hemisphere, we might suppose that such was the fact. Yet the mere effort to emancipate themselves from bondage proves that there is in them a yearning after freedom which could only arise from natures capable of something better than they have yet known.

We think this apparent incapacity may be traced to the education to which they have for centuries been subjected, rather than to any natural deficiency—an education not given in school rooms, but in the churches and at their firesides—an education which has arrayed conscience against a free exercise of the mental powers, and caused them to dread investigation as sinful, rebellious and criminal—an education which repressed and crushed out that nobility which searches the Scriptures, searches Nature, and digs down into the inward consciousness, to see whether the things taught as truths are really so—an education which constrained Galileo to deny and renounce what he knew to be true.

A people so educated, when they do break their political shackles go mad; for, renouncing all they ever accepted as true, they rush into the dark, and plunge into all manner of excesses. Rochefort and his followers, who are now disturbing the peace of Paris, are men of this type. But in Mexico the darkness is still greater than in Europe. The people have sunk down into mental imbecility, and may be compared to a set of quarreling topers, who are all too far overcome to hurt each other much. What is to be done with them? Why nothing so far as the government is concerned. To conquer and annex them would be sheer madness; while to hold them under military rule would not cure them of their chronic turbulence. Let them indulge in their intestine quarrels so far as any forcible intervention is concerned. But here is work for philanthropic Christianity. Those people need education. They must be taught to think, and taught that it is their right and their duty to think. The Bible must be given to them; for in it alone are found the principles of liberty and law combined. There is not a nation on the globe in which that book is in the homes and hands of the people which is not in the enjoyment of rational, constitutional freedom; and there is not a free people on earth from whose houses and hearths it is absent. The living preacher of the Gospel, the scientific lecturer, the schoolmaster, and the book peddler with his miscellaneous stock, are all needed. Such men, and such only, can do the work that is needed in Mexico. All the soldiers in the world could not give freedom to the people of that country; but the gentle influences of which we have been speaking can give them liberty, prosperity and peace. It is time to give up the barbaric notion that armies and navies are the greatest forces in the world. They are good in their places, but they can do nothing for Mexico.

THE INDIANS—HIGHLY INTERESTING REPORT.

Under an act of Congress of April 10, 1869, the President appointed a commission of citizens to co-operate with the administration in the management of Indian affairs. The following gentlemen composed the commission: Wm. Welsh, of Philadelphia; John V. Farwell, Chicago; Geo. H. Stuart, Philadelphia; Robert Campbell, St. Louis; W. E. Dodge, New York; E. S. Tobey, Boston; Felix R. Brunot, Pittsburgh; Nathan Bishop, New York, and Henry S. Lane, Indiana.

Subsequently FELIX R. BRUNOT, Esq., was appointed chairman of the Commission. From the report of the Commission, dated Pittsburgh, November 23, 1869—an advanced proof of which is now before us—we propose to make as copious an extract as our limits will permit.

CONCLUDING PORTION OF THE REPORT.

It is not proposed to make this report either final or in any degree exhaustive. In its moral and political, as well as economic aspects, the Indian question is one of the gravest importance. The difficulties which surround it are of a practical nature, as are also the duties of the commission with reference to them. We cannot offer recommendations as the result of theorizing, but must reach our conclusions through personal observation and knowledge, as well as testimony. The comparatively short period of the existence of the commission, and the preventing causes already mentioned, compel the board to pass over, for the present, some of the important points which have occupied their attention. Should the commission be continued, it is hoped that visits of inspection to the reservations will in each case be productive of benefits, and the aggregate of the information acquired will enable the board to make important suggestions, for which it is now prepared. Should the commission be discontinued, it is hoped some other permanent supervisory body will be created, which, in its material, office, and powers, shall be as far as possible beyond suspicion of selfish motives or personal profits in connection with its duties.

While it cannot be denied that the government of the United States, in the general terms and temper of its legislation, has evinced a desire to deal generously with the Indians, it must be admitted that the actual treatment they have received has been unjust and iniquitous beyond the power of words to express.

Taught by the government that they had rights entitled to respect; when those rights have been assailed by the rapacity of the white man, the arm which should have been raised to protect them has been ever ready to sustain the aggressor.

The history of the government connections with the Indians is a shameful record of broken treaties and unfulfilled promises.

The history of the border white man's connection with the Indians is a sickening record of murder, outrage, robbery, and wrongs committed by the former as the savage, occasional savage outbreaks and unspeakably barbarous deeds of retaliation by the latter as the exception.

The class of hardy men on the frontier who represent the highest type of the energy and enterprise of the American people, and are just and honorable in their sense of moral obligation and their appreciations of the rights of others, have been powerless to prevent these wrongs, and have been too often the innocent sufferers from the Indians' revenge. That there are many good men on the border is a subject of congratulation, and the files of the Indian Bureau attest that among them are found some of the most earnest remonstrants against the evils we are compelled so strongly to condemn.

The testimony of some of the highest military officers of the United States is on record to the effect that, in our Indian wars, almost without exception, the first aggressions have been made by the white man, and the assertion is supported by every civilian of reputation who has studied the subject. In addition to the class of robbers and outlaws who find impunity in their nefarious pursuits upon the frontiers, there is a large class of professedly reputable men who use every means in their power to bring on Indian wars, for the sake of the profit to be realized from the presence of troops and the expenditure of government funds in their midst. They proclaim death to the Indians at all times, in words and publications, making no distinction between the innocent and the guilty. They incite the lowest class of men to the perpetration of the darkest deeds against their victims, and, as judges and jurymen, shield them from the justice due to their crimes. Every crime committed by a white man against an Indian is concealed or palliated; every offense committed by an Indian against a white man is borne on the wings of the post or the telegraph to the remotest corners of the land, clothed with all the horrors which the reality or imagination can throw around it. Against such influences as these the people of the United States need to be warned. The murders, robberies, drunken riots, and outrages perpetrated by Indians in time of peace—taking into consideration the relative population of the races on the frontier—do not amount to a tithe of the number of like crimes committed by white men in the border settlements and towns. Against the inhuman idea that the Indian is only fitted to be exterminated, and the influence of the men who propagate it, the military arm of the government cannot be too strongly guarded. It is hardly to be wondered at that inexperienced officers, ambitious for distinction, when surrounded by such influences, have been incited to attack Indian bands without adequate cause, and involve the nation in an unjust war. It should, at least, be understood that in the future such blunders should cost the officer his commission, and that such distinction is infamy.

Paradoxical as it may seem, the white man has been the chief obstacle in the way of Indian civilization. The benevolent measures attempted by the government for their advancement have been almost uniformly thwarted by the agencies employed to carry them out. The soldiers, sent for their protection, too often carried demoralization and disease into their midst. The agent, appointed to be their friend and counsellor, business manager, and the almoner of the government bounties, frequently went among them only to enrich himself in the shortest possible time, at the cost of the Indians, and spent the largest available sum of the government money with the least ostensible beneficial result. The general interest of the trader was opposed to their enlightenment as tending to lessen his profits. Any increase of intelligence would render them less liable to his impositions; and, if occupied in agricultural pursuits, their product of furs would be proportionally decreased. The contractor's and transporter's interests were opposed to it, for the reason that the production of agricultural products on the spot would measurably cut off their profits in furnishing army supplies. The interpreter knew that if they were taught, his occupation would be gone. The more submissive and patient the tribe, the greater the number of outlaws infesting their vicinity; and all these were the missionaries teaching them the most degrading vices of which humanity is capable. In spite of these obstacles a tribe made some progress in agriculture, or their lands became valuable from any cause, the process of civilization was summarily ended by driving them away from their homes with fire and sword, to undergo similar experiences in some new locality.

Whatever may have been the original character of the aborigines, many of them are now precisely what the course of treatment received from the whites must necessarily have made them—suspicious, revengeful and cruel in their retaliation. In war they know no distinction between the innocent and the guilty. In his most savage vices the worst Indian is but the imitator of bad white men on the border. To assume that all of them, or even a majority of them, may be so characterized with any degree of truthfulness, would be no more just than to assume the same of all the white people on the frontier. Some of the tribes, as a whole, are peaceful and industrious to the extent of their knowledge, needing only protection, and a reasonable amount of aid and Christian instruction, to insure the rapid attainment of habits of industry, and a satisfactory advance toward civilization. Even among the wildest of the nomadic tribes there are large bands, and many individuals in other bands, who are anxious to remain quietly upon their reservation, and are patiently awaiting the fulfillment of the government promise that they and their children shall be taught to "live like the white man."

To assert that "the Indian will not work" is as true as it would be to say that the white man will not work. In all countries there are non-working classes. The chiefs and warriors are the Indian aristocracy. They need only to be given incentives to induce them to work. Why should the Indian be expected to plant corn, fence lands, build houses, or do anything to get food from day to day, when experience has taught him that the product of his labor will be seized by the white man to-morrow? The most industrious white man would become a drone under similar circumstances. Nevertheless, many of the Indians are already at work, and furnish ample refutation of the assertion that the "Indian will not work." There is no escape from the inexorable logic of facts.

The Choctaws, Chickasaws, Cherokees and Creeks, as farmers, compare favorably with the whites. They have each organized systems of government similar to our own, with legislative assemblies, judiciary department, and a good system of common schools. The latter, in his report of 1868, said, "The Cherokees are well advanced in civilization and refinement; they have a number of citizens who would compare favorably with the politicians, statesmen, jurists and divines of some of the States of the Union."

The Seminoles have also made much progress in agriculture. When originally removed to the Indian territory, these tribes were among the least promising of all for the experiment of civilization. The progress they have made is in a great degree due to their comparative isolation from the whites, and that they have been exceptions from the rule of frequent removal.

Eight years ago the Sioux of the north west were engaged in cruel and relentless war against the border settlements; to day there is a band—the Santie Sioux—numbering about one thousand souls, living in log houses, cultivating the soil industriously, wearing civilized garments and attending church on Sunday like any other orderly civilized community.

Another band, the Yanctons, 2,500 in number, have settled on their reservation and commenced to labor.

A letter of J. V. Farwell, one of the commissioners, which is herewith transmitted, says of the Indians in Utah: "Colonel Head, the Indian agent of that Territory, in which there are some 25,000 Indians, said to me that he had demonstrated the fact that the Indians could be made to work and support themselves in a very few years, with proper management.

"One tribe, numbering 2,500, with the aid of $5,000, had this season raised $20,000 worth of crops; another of 1,500, with $500 aid, raised $10,000; another of 1,000, with $500 aid, had raised $5,000 of crops; another of 500, with $350 aid, had raised $1,000 worth of crops; another had four farms, upon which, with $300 aid, they had raised $7,000 worth of crops. One tribe has five thousand peach trees planted, and raised by themselves. All the above results have been reached in three years' work by the government."

The reports of the Indian Bureau will be found to abound in facts, going to prove that the Indian, as a race, can be induced to work, is susceptible of civilization, and presents a most inviting field for the introduction of Christianity.

The policy of collecting the Indian tribes upon small reservations contiguous to each other, and within the limits of a large reservation, eventually to become a State of the Union, and of which the small reservations will probably be the counties, seems to be the best that can be devised. Many tribes may thus be collected in the present Indian territory. The larger the number that can be thus concentrated the better for the success of the plan; care being taken to separate hereditary enemies from each other. When upon the reservation they should be taught as soon as possible the advantage of individual ownership of property; and should be given land in severalty as soon as it is desired by any of them, and the tribal relations should be discouraged. To facilitate the future allotment of the land the agricultural portions of the reservations should be surveyed as soon as it can be done without too much exciting their apprehensions. The titles should be inalienable from the family of the holder for at least two or three generations. The civilized tribes now in the Indian territory should be taxed, and made citizens of the United States as soon as possible.

The treaty system should be abandoned, and as soon as any just method can be devised to accomplish it, existing treaties should be abrogated.

The legal status of the uncivilized Indians should be that of wards of the government; the duty of the latter being to protect them, to educate them in industry, the arts of civilization, and the principles of Christianity; elevate them to the rights of citizenship, and to sustain and clothe them until they can support themselves.

The payment of money annuities to the Indians should be abandoned, for the reason that such payments encourage idleness and vice, to the injury of those whom it is intended to benefit. Schools should be established, and teachers employed by the government to introduce the English language in every tribe. It is believed that many of the difficulties with Indians occur from misunderstandings as to the meaning and intention of either party. The teachers employed should be nominated by some religious body having a mission nearest to the location of the school. The establishment of Christian missions should be encouraged, and their schools fostered. The pupils should at least receive the rations and clothing they would get if remaining with their families. The religion of our blessed Saviour is believed to be the most effective agent for the civilization of any people.

A reversal of the policy which has heretofore prevailed, of taking the goods of the peaceable and industrious and giving them to the vicious and unruly, should be insisted on. Every means in the power of the government and its agents should be employed to render settlement and industrious habits on the reservation attractive and certain in its rewards. Experience has already shown that this is the best mode of inducing the Indians to settle upon their reservations.

The foregoing observations will commend themselves to all right-minded people as eminently just, wise and humane; and we fondly hope that the government will follow up a line of policy which will put a stop to the outrages and flagrant wrongs to which the Indians have long been subjected at the hands of government agents, and of lawless borderers more ferocious than themselves. To morrow we shall give, from the report of Messrs. Brunot, Bishop and Dodge, the three Commissioners detailed to visit the Indian agencies and reservations in the South, including all in and south of Kansas, an interesting narrative of the interview and "talk" between those gentlemen and the assembled tribes of Arapahoes and Cheyennes. The peace which has reigned upon the border since the visit of those gentlemen attests the good results of their labors.

The Presbyterian Board of Publication —Reunion.

Z. M. Humphrey, Chairman, and W. E. Schenck, Secretary, of the joint committee appointed by the two General Assemblies at Pittsburgh to recommend to the Assembly of the United Presbyterian Church what changes are required in the Board of Publication and the Publication Committee, announce the results of a meeting held in Philadelphia on the 9th instant. The essential points agreed upon were as follows:

That the Board of Publication and the Committee be united, under the title of the Presbyterian Board of Publication; that it be composed of forty-eight members, one-half to be appointed the first year from each of the late branches, afterward one third of their number to be elected each year for a term of three years; that its executive officers shall be either a Secretary or Secretaries, with duties and duties to be defined by the Board, and a Treasurer. All other internal arrangements of the Board are to be made by the Board after its reorganization. Each Presbytery shall appoint a Presbyterian Committee, to correspond with the Board, look after its interest and promote the circulation of its publications within the bounds of the Presbytery. Property belonging to the two concerns, or held for their use, to be united in the hands of the trustees of the Presbyterian Board of Publication, who have a charter from the State of Pennsylvania. Eight new members are to be elected into this Board of Trustees—four from each of the late branches. The Board is to sell its house, No. 821 Chestnut street, and provide a larger publication house for its prospective increased business, either on the premises now occupied by the Publication Committee at No. 1,334 Chestnut street, or in that vicinity. In order that the Board may be able to provide such a house without absorbing capital now used and needed for providing and distributing a religious literature, our churches and people are asked to raise one hundred thousand dollars, all contributions thereto to be recognized as a part of the five million fund. All committees and officers of the two concerns are to continue to perform their present duties until other arrangements are made by the newly organized Board.

THE New Orleans *Picayune* says: Some years since, a respectable merchant of this city, then living in another State, was divorced from his wife. He left the place of his domestic misfortunes and came here. Time cured the sting of his lacerated affections, and he married again. His divorced wife married too. This was known to both, but no communication, by letter or otherwise, was kept up; and so the years went by, and each was almost forgotten by the other in the new ties they had formed. But accident plays curious tricks. It so happened that the divorced wife and her present husband came to New Orleans some weeks since, and on Sunday attended church. Being strangers, they were shown to a vacant pew, and prepared to engage in the service. But just then the owner of the pew and his wife came in. It was large enough for all, and the strangers were requested to remain seated. There was a blushing, however, in the gentleman's appearance that attracted the attention of the lady visitor, and watching him closely, their eyes met in mutual recognition. It was the divorced wife and husband. After the lapse of many years they met in this strange way. They kept their counsel, however, and when the service was over parted as strangers.

THE Indianapolis *Sentinel* says: An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner Allred on the body of Alexander Barrett, a colored man aged about 22 years, who was found dead in his bed yesterday morning. On the night previous Barrett had attended services at the colored Methodist Church, and returned home singing, and in apparent good health. A *post mortem* examination of the body, made at the inquest by Dr. Avery, disclosed a large tumor adhering to the inner and right side of the heart. As it was known that the deceased had accidentally shot himself in the head eight years ago, since when he was subject to fits of epilepsy, a further examination was deemed advisable, and for the purpose Dr. Avery removed the skull, exposing the brain. The brain appeared natural on the outside, with the exception of the front lobe of the left hemisphere, where a found shaped hole was discovered, filled by a spicular of bone, driven there by the pistol ball. It appears that the ball entered below the left eye, near the nose, and after passing through two inches of the brain to where it was found, on the examination yesterday, encysted near the anterior lobe of the left hemisphere.

BEREZOWSKI, the Pole, who attempted to assassinate the Emperor Alexander, of Russia, in June 1867, on the occasion of his visit to the French Exposition, was condemned to the guillotine, but on the intercession of the Czar, the sentence was commuted to imprisonment for life. The latest intelligence from Europe announces that Berezowski managed to escape from his place of confinement at New Caledonia, but after wandering about for three or four days, was recaptured in a state of complete exhaustion, not having tasted food for fifty-two hours. His sufferings were intense, and he is now almost an idiot. New Caledonia is situated in the South Pacific Ocean, in lat. 21 deg. south, and long. 165 deg. east. It is thirty miles broad and 220 miles long, its surface is mountainous, rising in the centre to 8000 feet.

NOTWITHSTANDING the trying climate of Massachusetts, deaths from consumption have diminished twenty per cent. in that State in the last seventeen years, owing to greater sanitary knowledge. The report of the State Board of Health to the Legislature shows that in 1853, 427 out of each 100,000 inhabitants were victims of consumption. In 1854 the rate was 478; in 1856, 408; in 1858, 334; in 1860, 365; in 1866, 351; in 1868, 344.

MR. BROWN, of the celebrated banking house of Brown Brothers, was at one time blessed by his wife with twin boys. He said this somewhat perplexed his domestic relations. As he was doing business in the name of Brown Brothers, he could not see the consistency of his wife being interested in Baring Brothers.

THE male hair-dresser who serves fashionable New York ladies at their houses is complained of by one of his customers because he has a habit of "giving a good strong whiff at the back of one's neck, as he is wont to do after shaving a man." That lady has never been shaved, it is evident.

LOST AND FOUND.

BY ALICE CARY.

A roof so tight, and a heart so bright,
In the time of the rain and frost;
And a nice soft bed for his weary head—
Ah! these are what he has lost!

Neighbors and friends, to make him amends
When his sky with clouds was crossed,
And the honor and trust of the good and just—
Ah! these are what he has lost!

A wife whose love rhone rubies above,
When his heart was torn and tossed;
And children whose ways reflected his praise—
Ah! these are what he has lost!

A purse without gold, a heart that is cold,
And a heart that aches like a wound;
The signs of disgrace in his eyes and face—
Ah! these are what he has found!

A mind that is wrecked by his own neglect,
And a will evil habit has bound;
A tongue slow to speak, and a hand that is weak—
Ah! these are what he has found!

Some ragged clothes, and a great red nose,
And the right to be called a sot;
A big brown jug, and a pewter pint mug—
Ah! these are all he has got!

Reform in Evening Gatherings.

A New York fashion writer says:

New York is not as gay as is its wont this winter. In fact, I fancy, great entertainments like those "you read about" are falling into disrepute—they cost so much and are worth so little. Fifty people make a jam in our small brown stone houses, which are as alike as two peas; and "jams" are inconsistent with comfort and trained dresses.

Of course, there is much visiting and entertaining, but it is gradually assuming a different and more sensible form. "Evenings," small recherche dinners and "receptions," at which some characteristic entertainment is provided, are the vogue, and are altogether more agreeable than the mere crowd, where one loses one's temper, ruins one's dress, and can not exchange a word with a single person that one knows.

Ordinary "parties" have, indeed, nothing in the world to recommend them, except the fact that almost everybody can give one, and that they enable people to clear off all the old scores.

Light, warmth, to a certain amount of space, music and something to eat are all the requisites for the entertainment of one or two hundred persons, but an elegant little dinner is a very different affair. This requires persons of detail, a *chef de cuisine*, trained servants in every department, and that thorough system and order which cannot be sent like the Charlotte Russia from a confectioner's, but must come from habit.

"Receptions" are a furor and are of all kinds. There are the weekly reception of persons who will receive the whole season through, on a stated evening; there are day receptions, and wedding reception, and art receptions, and club receptions, at all of which, it is understood that "dress," in the society sense, is not required; that ladies can wear a morning visiting toilette, if they find it convenient, without losing caste or being subject to observation.

VARICOSE OR BROKEN VEINS.

Thousands of persons suffer year in and year out with a broken down condition of the veins of the legs, which in our times are easily relieved and frequently susceptible of cure, and suffer on, only because they do not know where and to whom to apply for relief. Now, to give the needful information in cases like this, seems to us a proper duty on part of the newspaper press, and it gives us great pleasure to be able to recommend all such to DR. KEYSER, OF 167 WOOD STREET, whose vast number of appliances, and his great skill in chronic diseases, enables him to afford the greatest amount of relief that the present state of science can afford. Besides these various conditions to which we have referred above, there are other sources of inconvenience and suffering, such as swellings and abnormal growths, which the Doctor, with his appliances, is sure to relieve.

Then again the abdominal weaknesses and sinking feeling peculiar to females, is a source of terrible suffering and anxiety; for these the Doctor has bells and supporters which are so constructed as to insure at least immunity from suffering when they do not promise a certainty of cure.

The Doctor's experience covers a period of over thirty years, besides, a natural aptness for this department of his profession, makes him more than ordinarily skillful. The suffering that is entailed upon future generations by neglect of the proper means to correct the present evils, ought of itself be a sufficient cause to enlist not only the attention of persons themselves, but also that of all intelligent physicians.

Dr. Keyser's Office and Medicine Store, 167 Liberty street.

JANUARY 25, 1870.

A TORPID SYSTEM.

Sometimes, without any assignable cause, the physical strength and animal spirits give way, and a strange torpor falls alike on the body and intellect. There is little or no pain, perhaps, but the natural vigor and elasticity of the nervous and muscular system seem to have departed, and its indifference to the pleasures of life, and even of its grave responsibilities, takes the place of that earnest interest in both which characterizes every well balanced mind when in a healthy condition.

This state of partial collapse is often the premonitory symptoms of some serious malady. It indicates unmistakably that the vital powers are languishing and need a stimulant. In such cases a few doses of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is wonderfully beneficial. The appetite wakes up, the system from its drowse. The secretions and the circulation receive a new impetus. The relaxed nerves recover their elasticity under the operation of a musical instrument in the perfect strength of a musical instrument in the process of tuning. Lethargy and debility are replaced by energy and vigor, the spirits rise, and life that almost seemed a burden while the season of depression lasted, becomes once more enjoyable. That such a radical change should be produced by a remedy entirely devoid of the powerful alkaloids and minerals so extensively used in practice, may seem incredible to those who put their faith on the medicinal efficacy of active poisons, but these skeptics will take the ironside of the sensitive to those who have tested the corrective and alterative virtues of the Bitters under the circumstances described, they will find the statement to be true.

NOTICES.

OFFICE OF MONONGAHELA BRIDGE COMPANY.—An election for thirteen (13) Managers of this Company will be held at the Toll House, MONDAY, March 7th, 1870.

JAMES H. WRIGHT, Treasurer.
Pittsburgh Feb. 3, 1870. fe2

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD CO., Pittsburgh, January 22, 1870.

STOCKHOLDERS

ANNUAL MEETING.

The Regular Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company will be held at the OFFICE OF THE COMPANY, No. 205 Fifth street, Pittsburgh, on WEDNESDAY, February 23d, 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Managers for the ensuing year, and for the transacting of such other business as may be presented.

Ja26:3t100 JOHN BALLANTINE, Secretary.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WHAT LADY WILL DO
Without a Watch, when she can buy a nice
Solid Gold Hunting Case
FULL JEWELED LEVER WATCH
For $28.00.
Warranted a good time-keeper. Call, see and be convinced.
WATTLES & SHEAFER'S JEWELRY STORE,
101 FIFTH AVE., Opposite GAZETTE OFFICE.
N. B.—We give our personal attention to the repairing of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry.

TO BUILDERS.—Sealed Proposals will be received by the undersigned at the Real Estate Office of THOMAS R. SILL & SON, corner 3rd and Penn streets, until TUESDAY, the 1st day of March, for the erection of

Four Three Story Brick Dwelling Houses,

on the corner of Forty-third and Butler streets, Seventeenth ward. Said plans must state the price per thousand for laying brick, carpenters for all carpenter's work, painting and glazing, and plastering for plaster work.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of Thomas R. Sill & Son, on and after the 22d inst. The work will be let to the lowest and best bidders.

fe19:td46 K. BRACKEN.

JOHN T. GRAY,
House and Sign Painter,
GRAINER AND GLAZIER.
No. 54 Ninth Street,
Ja28:127 (Late Hand street,) Pittsburgh, Pa.

KEYSTONE POTTERY.
S. M. KIER & CO.,
Manufacturers of
Queensware, Bristol Ware, &c.
Office and Warehouse, 363 LIBERTY STREET.
All orders promptly attended to.

CHEAP
STOVES AND TINWARE,
FENDERS, COAL BOXES, FIRE IRONS, &c., &c., at
P. C. DUFFY'S,
Ja29:44 146 Grant street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SATURDAY, FEB A
WILLIAM
Nos. 180 and 182 Federa

MANY GOOD BARGAINS
SUCH AS A LARGE LOT OF
REAL KID GLOVES,
AT $1.00 A PAIR.

At 18 3-4c. White Damask Towels, very cheap.
At 10c. White Huck Towels.
At $1.50 Honey Comb Quilts.
At $1.75 Fancy Honey Comb Quilts.
At 37 1-2c. 6-4 Table Linens, a good bargain.

Infants' Waists,
Loom and Humburg Edgings.
Lace Collars and Handkerchiefs.
Ladies' Linen Collars and Cuffs.

NEW SPRING HATS & BONNETS,
Ribbons and Flowers,
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S.
Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

10 BOXES
GENTS PAPER COLLARS
For 60 Cents,
Good Style and Make.
Ladies' and Children's Best Quality
CASHMERE STOCKINGS,
At One-Half Usual Prices.
OPENED THIS MORNING.
GENTLEMEN'S
NEW SILK BOWS AND SCARFS.
Merchants and Dealers
SUPPLIED AT EASTERN PRICES,
AT
MACRUM, GLYDE & Co's,
78 and 80 Market street.
fe19

AT
HORNE & CO'S.
Second Arrival of New Goods.
NEW SHAPES HAT AND BONNET FRAMES.
FINE FRENCH FLOWERS.
Extra Quality
BONNET AND TRIMMING RIBBONS,
in all widths.
NEW STYLES IN SASH AND BOW RIBBONS.
NEW BOWS.
Fresh assortment of
LINEN COLLARS AND CUFFS,
LACE TRIMMED COLLARS,
LACE TRIMMED LINEN SETTS.
ILLUSION WAISTS,
CHEMIZETTES AND LAPPETS,
TUCKED SKIRTING,
TUCKED NAINSOOK.
TUCKED CAMBRIC,
ORGANDIE SWISS.
Another Lot
LADIES & GENTS HEAVY COTTON HOSIERY
At the new prices.
ALEXANDRE KID GLOVES
In Black and Colors, and all sizes.
77 & 79 *MARKET STREET.*
fes

ESTABLISHED 1831.
LOGAN, GREGG & Co.,
DEALERS IN
HARDWARE,
52 Wood Street,
(Four doors above St. Charles Hotel.)
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Country Merchants are Invited to call and examine our stock when in the City.
Agents for Anderson & Wood's Steel and Northwestern Horse Shoe Nail Company.
A full stock of Machinists, Blacksmiths and Carpenter's Tools, Spencer's Files, Leather Belting, Lace Leather, &c., always on hand.
Ja31:135

PITTSBURGH
WHITE LEAD AND COLOR WORKS,
J. SCHOONMAKER & SON,
PROPRIETORS,
Manufacturers of WHITE LEAD, RED LEAD, BLUE LEAD, ZINCS, LITHARGE, PUTTY and all colors DRY AND IN OIL.
OFFICE AND FACTORY.
450, 452, 454, 456 and 458, Rebecca Street,
ALLEGHENY.
We call attention to the guarantee pasted on our Strictly Pure White Lead, and when we say a "purer carbonate of lead," we mean "chemically pure," that is, free from Acetate and Hydrate, and therefore is whiter and superior, both in color and covering property.
GUARANTEED to be a purer Carbonate of Lead and whiter than any in the market, and will forfeit the price of this package if containing the least adulteration.

T. T. T.
TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH.
Is the most pleasant, cheapest and best Dentifrice extant.
Warranted free from injurious ingredients.
It preserves and whitens the Teeth!
Invigorates and soothes the Gums!
Purifies and perfumes the breath!
Prevents accumulation of Tartar!
Cleans and Purifies Artificial Teeth!
Is a superior article for Children!
Sold by all Druggists and Dentists.
Proprietor, A. M. WILSON, Philadelphia.
For sale by
J. C. MATTERN, Pittsburgh.
E. M. SNODGRASS, Allegheny.
Ja25:TTh8

JOS. SPENCER. JAS. McKAY. ROBT. LIDDELL.
PHŒNIX STEAM BREWERY,
SPENCER, McKAY & CO.,
Maltsters and Brewers of Ale,
PORTER AND BROWN STOUT.
PITTSBURGH, PA.
ROBERT WATSON, Manager.
fe4:63

HENDERSON J. & BROTHERS,
266 Liberty street, Dealers in Drugs
Paint and Pa, cal Medicines. ja28

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

RUARY 19, 1870,
T
SEMPLE'S,
1 Street, Allegheny City.
NEW GOODS
At Very Low Prices.
Pillow Case Muslins,
Sheeting Muslins,
Shirting Muslins and Irish Linens.
Plain and Emb'd Shirt Fronts.
CASSIMERES AND JEANS.
AMERICAN BLACK SILKS,
A Superior Make at Low Prices.
A Complete Stock of
NEW DRESS SILKS.
At $1.25 Colored Dress Silks, worth $1.75.
At $1.50 Colored Dress Silks, worth $2.25.
At $2.50 Extra Wide Col'd Silks, worth $4.00.
Black and Colored Satins.
Black and Colored American Poplins,
Colored Empress Cloths,
Black and Colored Alpaca Poplins.
Spring Delaines in new Styles.
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

NOTICE.
Can Remain in Pittsburgh
ONLY A
SHORT TIME LONGER,
AT THE ROBINSON HOUSE,
Corner Duquesne Way and 7th st.,
ROOM No. 7.

FOR A SHORT TIME ONLY,
PROF. E. S. FRANKS, M. D.,
Lecturer on the Human eye, its diseases and Spectacles, Optician and Oculist, to the New York Hospital, and Eye and Ear Infirmary, with a large stock of his Patented and Improved Spectacles for sale.
N. B. Specialty, disease of the Eye and Ear.

TESTIMONIALS.

Prof. EDWARD S. FRANKS, Optician: I take great pleasure in stating that I have used the spectacles you adjusted to my eyes when here, and they have given me most entire relief, and I have never before had a pair so entirely suited to my vision and that combined me to read so long with so little inconvenience.
Respectfully yours,
MILLARD FILLMORE, Ex-Pres't U. S.

I have had the Improved Spectacles adjusted to my sight from an examination of the eyes alone, by Edward S. Franks, M. D., which enables me to see very clearly, easy, and much better than with any I have heretofore used.
ABRAHAM LINCOLN, Pres't U. S.

We have every satisfaction in recommending Dr. EDWARD S. FRANKS' Improved and patented Spectacles to the confidence of our citizens. As an oculist of rare scientific abilities, and adapts his spectacles with great and remarkable skill to the various diseases of the eye. He directs spectacles for us with the first pair, at the first attempt, which enabled us to read with greater distinctness and comfort than those we already possess. We with great cheerfulness recommend them to all requiring spectacles.
A. G. CURTIN, ex-Gov. of Pennsylvania.
A. L. RUSSELL, Asst.-Gen. of Pennsylvania.
J. M. ROUSSEAU, M. D., Penn street, Pgh.
J. R. DICK, Banker, Meadville, Pennsylvania.

Having had

FINANCIAL.

AMERICAN BANK,

NO. 80 FOURTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH.

CASH CAPITAL $200,000

Stockholders Individually Liable.

BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.

JOHN FLOYD, President. WM. FLOYD, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

Thos. M. Marshall, Wm. T. Shannon, James W. Arrott, Chas. B. Leech, John Floyd, John M. Murtland, Archibald Wallace, Jas. D. Kelly, Wm. Floyd.

This Bank is now fully organized and prepared to do a general Banking business.

jan10-t

GOLD,

SILVER AND COUPONS,

Bought at Highest Prices.

PH. R. MERTZ, Banker,

Cor. Wood St. and 5th Avenue

myo

JAMES T. BRADY & Co.,

(Successors to S. JONES & CO.)

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood St.,

BANKERS,

Buy and sell all kinds of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

Money loaned on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.

Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

5000 ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

7-30 BONDS,

For sale at

fal2:t3 N. HOLMES & SONS.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, Feb. 21, 1870.

Lower quotations for Government bonds from Europe advanced the premium on gold early in the morning, but on better bond quotations the yellow metal declined from 119¼@1183/4@118¾.

The advance on Governments established at the first board was lost again, and the decline is fully one quarter per cent. at the close.

Stocks opened strong and buoyant but closed rather weak and heavy on the decline of Rock Island, which is now being held by small dealers.

Money is not quite as easy as last week and the tendency is toward a seven per cent. market. In our home market there is more inquiry for money, yet the rates have not materially advanced.

Quotations as received by Ph. R Mertz: Gold, 118¾; Silver, 114; Eighty one's, 117¼. Five Twenties, 1862, 115¼; do 1864, 114¼; do 1865, 114¼; do 1865, Consols, 113, do 1867, 113¼; do 1868, 113¾; do 10-40's, 112¾; Adams Express Company 63; Merchants Union Express Company, —; American Express Company, 58¾; Western Union Telegraph, 35; New York Central, 87¾; Reading, 98¼; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 91¾; Ohio & Mississippi, 31¾; Michigan Southern, 87¾; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 102½; Chicago Rock Island & Pacific, 110¾; Chicago & North Western, 74¾; Chicago & North Western Preferred 89¾; Erie —.

EXCHANGE.	Large.	Small.
London, per £	$8.69	$8.90
Paris, per franc	24¼	24¾
Berlin, thaler	87	88½
Frankfort, florins	50	50½
Central P. R. R. Bonds	98	97
Union P. " "	86	87
Rock Island " "	96	97

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, February 21, 1870.

To-morrow being a legal holiday, business generally will be suspended in financial and commercial circles. Stock and gold exchange banks and public offices will be closed.

Money is easy at 4@6 on call. Sterling weak at 83/8@8¾. Gold opened at 118¾, touched 119¼, advanced to 119¾ on the action of the House relative to more the currency, and receded to 118¾ at the close, from the bear pressure to counteract. The market was more active.

Total clearances $89,000,000.

Carrying rates 4@6 per cent.

Governments steady: Coupons, '81, 117¾@117¾; '62, 115¼@115¾; do '64, 114¾@114¾; 65s 114¾@114¾; do new, 113¾@113¾; do '67, 113¾@113¾; do '68, 113¾@113¾; 10-40's, 112¾@113¾; Currency 6s, 111¾@111¾.

State securities dull and unchanged—Missouris 90¾, old Tennessees 56¾, new 49¾; old North Carolinas 45¾, new 24¾.

Railways steady. The most active stocks have been New Jersey Central, Lake Shore, Northwestern, and Ohio and Mississipdi. The movement in New Jersey Central was the feature. The bull clique circulated favorable rumors, on which they ran the stock up to 103¾, and unloaded from that price down to 102¾.

Miscellaneous shares active in Pacific Mail and Mariposa preferred express stocks, on account of an announcement that the United States Company have signed an agreement for a redistribution of routes.

Very Thirty Prices.—Canton, 58¾; Cumberland, 33¾; Western Union Telegraph, 35¼; Quicksilver, 14¾; Mariposa, 10; do, 34¾; Quicksilver, 63¾; Adams Express, 63¾; preferred, 2—; American Express, 29¾; Wells & Fargo, 21¾; Pacific Mail, 44¼; 58; United States, 87¾; Erie, 27; do, preferred, 46; Harlem, —; do preferred, 150; Hudson River, —; Central, 98¾; Michigan Central, 142; Lake Shore, 88; Illinois Central, 142; Pittsburgh, 102¾; Northwestern, 72¾; do. preferred, 89¼; Rock Island, 110¾; St. Paul, 64¾; do. preferred, 78¾; Wabash, 47¼; do. preferred, 72; Fort Wayne, 91¾; Terre Haute, 53; 83; preferred, 62; C. & A., 113; do. preferred, 113; O. & M., 31¾; New Jersey Central, 103; C. C. & I. C., 20¾; Hartford & Erie, 8; C. C. C. & I., 74; St. Joe, 16¾; Dubuque, 110¾.

Boston prices: Calumet, 80; Falls, 5¾; Franklin, 7; Hecla, 85; Quincy, 26¾.

Sub-Treasury balance: gold, $75,837,494; currency, $7,667,879; general balance, $85,667,190.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, Feb. 21, 1870.

The markets, in a general way, continue quiet and devoid of anything new or important. The cold dry weather, together with the improved country roads, may improve our local trade somewhat, but for business, generally, the prospects for an early improvement are not encouraging. Sugars continue dull and the recent advance in refinds has not been sustained; some dealers intimate that they would not be surprised to see prices lower than they have yet been. Molasses, as we remarked the other day, are relatively lower here than in New Orleans. We are cognizant of an offer to sell a 100 barrel lot of strictly prime at 76, which is just about New Orleans price. The trouble lies in the fact that there is a want of confidence; buyers are apprehensive that prices may go still lower, and, consequently, they are taking hold very sparingly, doing what is familiarly called a "hand to mouth" business. And these remarks apply with equal force to other commodities as well as sugars and molasses. If the tariff question was only settled, business would improve as confidence would be restored, and all articles effected thereby would change hands more freely.

APPLE BUTTER—Quoted at 65@75c.

APPLES—In fair demand, with regular sales at $3@3,50 per bbl for fair to prime, and $4 for choice.

BUTTER—Prime to choice roll is in fair demand with sales at 33@33c, while common and inferior is very abundant and very dull.

BEANS—May be fairly quoted at $2@2¼ per bushel, in store.

BROOMS—Store prices: No. 2, $3,75. No. 3, $4,50; No. 4, $5,00; No. 5, $5,50. Carpet Brooms, $4,00@6,00.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Dull at 3 cts.

BROOM CORN—13@17 cts per pound.

CHEESE—Is steady but unchanged; Western Reserve and Hamburg, 16½@17; Factory, 17@17¾; New York State Farm Dairy, 18@19; New York Goshen, 19½@20

CARBON OIL—Demand moderate, prices unchanged, 26 in a jobbing way.

CRANBERRIES—Prime to choice eastern cultivated, $17@18 per bbl,

DRIED FRUIT—Continues in good supply and very dull. Apples 7@8 cts. Peaches 8@9c for quarters, and 10@11c for halves. Blackberries, 14@15 cts, and pitted Cherries, 25@30 cts.

DRESSED HOGS—Offerings continue very light, but the demand, also, is very limited; we quote at 10¾@11 cts.

EGGS—Firmer and higher in sympathy with the change in the weather. We now quote at 25.

FEATHERS—Sales at 85@90, and the usual advance for small lots, in a retail way.

FLOUR—There is not much inquiry for flour, the demand being confined chiefly to supplying the immediate wants of the retail trade, while, in regard to prices there is no change. We continue to quote western flours at $5,00@5,50 for spring and $5,75@6,00 for winter. Rye flour, $5,00.

GRAIN—Wheat is quiet and prices nominally unchanged—$1,10@1,12 for prime Red. Oats continue very dull and the arrivals recently have been larger than usual; dealers generally quote at 43@45, buying, and 47@48, selling. There is no improvement to note in the demand for Corn and no change in prices; 68@70, in first hands for Ear and 67@67¾, in second hands; shelled, 83 85, in store. Rye is dull and unchanged; but few, if any, cash buyers, above 85c. Barley, also dull, and brewers continue very "bearish," and still insinuate that they will be able to buy spring at 75c. There is not much offering.

HAY—May be quoted at $16@23 from country wagons, as to quality. Baled, on wharf, $16@23.

HUSKS—Quoted at 2½@3c per pound.

HOMINY—Sales at $5,75@6,00 per bbl.

LIME—Sales of Cleveland white lime at $2@2,25 per bbl.

LARD OIL—City brands No. 1 extra quoted at $1,38@1,40, and No. 2 at 90.

ONIONS—Quiet and unchanged; $2@2,75 per bbl, as to quality.

PEANUTS—Prime Tennessee quoted at 9@10 cts.

PEAS—Split, $2,50 per bushel.

POTATOES—Dull and unchanged; 45 cts on track, while after paying freight, commission, etc. ect., gives the shipper about 25 cts per bushel.

PROVISIONS—The market continues rather dull and unsettled, though generally, prices are without quotable change. Shoulders, 13 for plain and 14 for Sugar Cured; Ribbed Sides, 15¼@15¾; Clear Sides, 16¼@17; Breakfast Bacon, 18; Sugar Cured Hams, 18@18¾. Dried Beef, 20. Lard, 16 in tierces and 17@17¼ in bbls and kegs. Ham Sausage, 13½. Mess Pork, $28¾@29.

POULTRY—Receipts continue very light and market is almost bare. We continue to quote dressed chickens, at 14@15 cts., and dressed turkeys, 18@20.

SEEDS—Clover seed is unchanged, and continue to quote at $5@8,50. Timothy seed, $4,50@5,00. Flax seed, $2,10@2,15.

STRAW—Sales of rye straw at $10, and oats at $10@14.

SALT—Is quoted at$1,75 by the car load.

TALLOW—Sales of rendered at 9½; rough, 6@6¼. Market very quiet.

WHISKY—Very quiet; Highwines quoted at 90@91c common rectified, $1; proof rectified $1,10.

ALLEGHENY CATTLE MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, Feb. 21, 1870.

CATTLE.

The following is the number of cars of Cattle on sale, as well as the points at which they were shipped:

Trautman & Lobman, Chicago	4 cars
M. Verner, Cincinnati	2 cars
Haas & Kraus, Chicago	3 cars
Katz & Keefer, Chicago	2 cars
Hazlewood & B., Chicago	2 cars
Greenwald & K., Chicago	3 cars
S. Marks Br., Chicago	6 cars
L. Rothschilds & Z., Chicago	2 cars
C. Gerrard, Chicago	1 car
L. & J. Shamberg, Chicago	1 car
S. Lowenstein, & H., Chicago	1 car
J. & S. Needy, Mansfield	2 cars
J. R. Grove, Mansfield	1 car
Warren & Bro., Mansfield	1 car
Alsdorf & Smoosz, Mansfield	1 car
Wm. Brinkerhoof, Wooster	2 cars
Prepaid	6 cars
Total	59 cars
Total last week	51 cars

The number of Cattle on sale to-day was unusually small, smaller than it has been for several weeks, about eight hundred head, and, as might be be expected, the market was stronger and prices higher than last week. The butchers did not buy as freely as last week not relishing paying an advance of half a cent per pound, and we have an idea that some of them held off, hoping to do better next week. The proportion of good cattle was unusually large to day, consisting mostly of prime to extra fat steers, which as good butchers are in the habit of buying, but this grade of stock, as already intimated, brought from a quarter to half a cent per pound more than last week; it is but proper to state in this connection, that this grade of stock was higher in the west last week, and this accounts mainly for the advance as drovers were obliged to put prices up in order to realize even a good commission.

The weather is more favorable for the butchers, as they can always sell more meat when it is dry and cold, but they complain that cattle are higher relatively than meat and that they are not making anything; the drovers and butchers are a good deal alike in this respect, they are always, (according to their own say so) losing money, and one would think, for the many of them talk, they were just on the verge of bankruptcy. So far as our observation extends, they are getting along about as well as other people, notwithstanding their growling and complaining.

As will be seen by reference to the report of sales, prime to extra steers sold at 8@8¾, and good to medium at 6@7.

Stock steers, of which there were but comparatively few on sale to-day, brought 5 to 5¾@6¾, according to quality and condition.

Stakely had a small bunch of Penna. cattle on commission; he said that the man who owned them fixed a price which he was ashamed to ask, as he knew that the butchers, or anybody else who knew anything about the market, would laugh at him.

Sheitemantle & Stouffer 27 head of mixed stock, from Butler Co., at 5@8.

Nicholas Carr 19 head mixed stock, at 6@7,50.

Hazlewood & Blackstock 35 good steers from Chicago, at 6¼@8; 17 steers from Baden, Penna., for Palmer, at 6¾; 20 head for another party, at 5¾@7¾.

Trautman & Lobman 55 head from Chicago; stockers, at 5¾; fat cattle, at 7@8¾.

S. Marks & Bro. 112 from Chicago; stockers, at 5¾; fat cattle at 6@8.

Greenwald & Rahn 70 head from Chicago; sold at 6@8.

Katz & Keefer 38 steers from Chicago; sold at 6@8.

L. Rothchilds & Zeigler 54 steers from Chicago; at 6¾@8

Lowenstine & Hartman 27 from Chicago; sold at 7@7¾.

M. Verner sold 18 head prime steers from Chicago, at 8@8¾.

Jacob Needy 35 retailed at 7@8; expected to wholesale 34 at 8.

Kraus & Haas 42 steers from Chicago; sold at 6¾@7¾.

Chas. Haas & Co. 17 head steers and cows, from Ohio, at 5¾@7¾.

Jas. McAllister sold 18 head steers, at 7@8.

L. & J. Shamberg 55; all good at 5,90 to 8,20.

SHEEP.

The number of sheep on sale to-day was unusually small, only about 800 head, and, as might be expected, the market was quicker and stronger, and prices higher than for several weeks past. There were no eastern buyers in attendance, but the number on sale was not large enough to fully supply the local demand, and by 10 o'clock there were but very few unsold, and, as already intimated, prices ruled higher than last week. Prime to extra sheep averaging 95 to 100 lbs, may be quoted at 6 to 6¼c. It was rumored that a small drove of fancy had been sold by Shettle to Heidelbrun, averaging 120 lbs, at 8c. Fair to good, averaging say 70 to 80 lbs, may be quoted at 5¾@4 per head, and scalawags—and there were but very few of this kind on sale—at 3¾@2 per head.

Adam Eckert wholesaled 200 head Ohio scalawags at 3¾; 57 head very good ones, for Fisher, at $5,15@5,50.

W. Neely 100 mixed sheep—offered $3 per head—held at $5¾.

Stouffer & Sheitmantle sold 150 mixed Butler county sheep, at $2,50 per head to 8c per pound.

D. R. Taylor 80 head, from Ohio, at $1,75@4.25.

Geo. Henwood 119, from Washington county, held $5 per head.

Beighley sold 71 common, from Butler county, at an average of about $2,50.

Jacob Rinn sold 40 good, averaging 85 lbs, at 5¾c.

Chas. Aiken 32 from Washington county, held at 6c.

HOGS.

There is a fair retail demand, and as prices are lower and the weather more favorable, the hog butchers, generally, are buying more freely as hogs are fully as low, relatively speaking, as cattle. We now quote in a retail way at 9@9 10¾, for common to heavy averages.

Elliott wholesaled a bunch of light hogs to J Rothchilds at $9,10 per cwt.

NASHVILLE, February 21.—Cotton dull with sales low middling at 22c, good ordinary 21½c, stock 5100 bales.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY Feb. 21, 1870.

The Oil business opened up this week as it closed last, very dull, with but little prospect of any immediate improvement. Private advices from above report a decline of 10@15c per bbl on crude; it will have to decline considerably yet before it gets on a level with the price here, and whenever it reaches that point we may expect some business, and not till then. Crude has been higher, relatively, in the oil regions all winter than here, and much higher here, relatively, than refined. If we could only get prices on a manufacturing basis and a reduction in freights, so as to enable our manufactures to compete with Cleveland and other points, there would be some show for business; until one or both of these drawbacks have been removed, we need not expect any improvement.

The following is a report of the oil received by river during the month of January, not before reported, furnished by Mr. J. H. Nobbs, City Guager:

Jackson Bros	15,099 bbls.
Bakewell, Jones & Co	2,507 "
Jno. Munhall	13,726 "
Wagner & Lasch	6,450 "
Fisher Bros	11,554 "
Tack Bro. & Co	1,461 "
Forsyth Bros	1,411 "
H. Metzgar	775 "
Jas. Wilkins	2,495 "
Jno. Gallagher	818 "
Total	56,386 bbls.

CRUDE.

Continues dull and weak with a drooping tendency. Spot or seller this month 12¾@12¾; seller until July, 12¾; buyer same time, 14¾; buyer all year, 15@15¾.

REFINED.

Also, weak and very dull though without material change in prices. February quoted at 28¾; March first half, 29; last half, 29¼. May to September, 30 bid; March to December 31 bid, 32¼ asked.

RECEIPTS OF CRUDE OIL BY A. V. R. R.

James Wilkins 160, on account Porterfield & McCouns; Eagle Oil Works 260, on account B S Duncan; Fisher Bro 400 on account E H Long; E S Goodwin 160, on account J B Barbour; Spear Oil Works 152, on account A B Mills; A B Mills 80, on account Wm Bartle.

Total ..... 1,112 bbls

SHIPMENTS OF OIL BY A. V. R. R.

Fawcett, L. & S. 250 bbls ref. oil to W. P. Logan & Bro., Philadelphia.

J. M. Riter 409 bbls refined to W. P. Logan & Bro., Philadelphia.

Total ..... 659 bbls.

OIL SHIPPED EAST BY WEST PENN R. R.

Kirkpatrick & Lyons, 282 bbls to W. P. Logan & Bro., Phila.

Mentzer, H. & Co., 115 bbls refined to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

Total refined ..... 397 bbls.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, February 21.—Cotton is lower, with sales 500 bales at 24¼c for middling uplands. Flour: receipts 9,528 barrels; flour quiet and without decided change; sales 6,200 bbls at $4,75@5 for superfine State western, extra State $5,75@6, extra western $5,70@6,30, white wheat extra $6,20@6,15, R. O. H, $6,60@6,25, extra St. Louis $6,25@8,50 good to choice. Rye flour quiet and unchanged. Corn meal in moderate request. Whisky a shade firmer, 300 bbls western brought 99c per gal, free. Receipts wheat 10,800 bus; wheat opened dull and heavy, and closed a shade firmer, with a moderate business for export and home use. Sales 40,000 bus at $1,10@1,12 for No. 2 spring, $1,20@1,30 for winter red and amber western, while Michigan $1,42@1,48. Rye quiet. Barley more active and a shade firmer, with sales 43,000 bush at 1, Rothchilds for two rowed State, 95c for Canada West, the latter price for Bay Quinte. Corn: receipts 5,400 bush; corn scarce, quiet and firm for new, and heavy for old, with sales 38,000 bush at 82@86c for new mixed western; 87@88c for old do. in store; 98c for new yellow Jersey, and 99c@$1,03 for new yellow southern. Oats: receipts 12,124 bush; oats better, with sales 32,000 bush at 55@56c for western; 61@63½c for State. Stocks of grain in warehouse: 26,854 bush wheat, 508,476 corn, 1,148,754 oats, 31,706 rye, 316,801 barley, 85,065 malt, 16,842 peas. Rice dull: Carolina 6@7c. Coffee dull. Sugar steady, with sales of 450 hhds of Cuba 9½@11c. Molasses quiet. Petroleum quiet at 16c for crude, and 29@29½ for refined. Pig Iron quiet and firm. Lin seed oil quiet 97@98c in casks. Turpentine firm 57@57½. Rosins steady and work drooping: 550 bbls at $26,75@27 for new mess; $21,50@22 for prime, and $23,50@24 for prime mess. Beef steady and unchanged: sales 250 bbls and 220 tcs at $28@28 for prime mess. Beef $28@31 for India mess. Beef hams steady: 250 bbls at 28@32c. New Cut Meats heavy: 100 pkgs at 10¾@11½c shoulders; 14@14½c hams; middles dull; 100 hhds Cumberland cut, and 14½c western short ribbed. Dressed Hogs firmer at 11¾@11¾c western. Lard quiet and drooping: 300 tcs at 14¾@15¾c steam, and 16@16½c kettle rendered: also 1,000 tcs steam on after Feb'y March and April 15¾@15¾c. Butter dull 14@26c Ohio. Cheese quiet. Freights to Liverpool dull: shipments 30,000 bush wheat per sail and steam 3d. *Latest.*—Flour more active and rather decided change. Wheat quiet and firm: sales at $1,15@1,20 for No. 2 spring, and $1,28@1,31, western red and amber western. Rye nominal. Oats steady at 56@56c for western. Corn firm at 83@86c for sound new mixed western. Pork quiet and steady; sales 250 bbls mess, seller March and April, at $26,62½c. Beef in moderate request and unchanged. Cut Meats nominally unchanged. Bacon quiet and without decided change. Lard steady, with sales of 500 tierces prime steam, seller the month, at 15¾c, and 500 tierces, seller April, at 15¾c. Eggs unchanged.

CHICAGO, February 21.—Eastern Exchange steady at par selling, and 1-10 per cent. off buying. Flour steady, at $5,60@4,75 for spring extras and State. Wheat quiet, with sales of No. 1 at 87@87¼c, No. 2 81@81¾c, closing firm at 81¾@81¾c; this afternoon No. 2 was firm at 82c cash, and 82¾c seller March. Corn quiet and firm, with sales of No. 2 at 69@69¼c, closing at 69¼@69¾c; sales of new at 60@61¾c, no grade at 46¾@ 51c; this afternoon No. 2 was steady at 69¾c cash, 69¾@70c seller March. Oats quiet and firmer, with sales of No. 2 at 38¼@38¾c, closing quiet at 38¾c. Rye steady, at 67@68c for No 2. Barley dull for all grades, except Canada, which sold freely at 96@$1,10, No. 2 nominal at 90@92c. Hides quiet and very firm at 9½c. Provisions are very firm and steady. Mess pork steady and firm, with sales at 27 cash buyer February and seller March, closing firm. Lard quiet and firm at 15@15¾c. Hams firm at 14¾ @15c for sweet pickled, and 13½c for green dry salted; shoulders 10¾@10¾c; rough sides 12½@13c; short do middled 14c. Dressed hogs dull at $10 25@11, closing quiet and easy at $10 37½@10 62½, dividing on 200 lbs. Receipts past 48 hours: 6156 bbls flour 57,674 bus wheat, 18,295 bus corn, 11,327 bus oats, 2387 bus rye, 5708 bus barley, 4015 hogs; shipments: 6838 bbls flour, 1375 bus wheat, 12,235 bus corn, 2460 bus oats, 2551 bus barley, 3091 hogs.

ST. LOUIS, February 21.—General market extremely dull and scarcely anything done in consequence of the temporary navigation. Tobacco unchanged and the demand exceeds the supply. Cotton nominally lower at 22½@23c. Hemp nominal at $1,20@1,60 for unpressed and $2,25@2,40 for dressed. Flour unchanged and demand light: choice club sold at $4,75; for fall double extra $4,87½. Wheat unchanged No. 2 red fall 95c@$1,00, for choice $1,00@1,20, and for fancy white $1,32½. Corn unchanged: sales at 70@71c, mixed 70@71c, high 71@73c and white 76@79c. Oats dull with sales at 49@53c. Barley dull with sales at $1,00@1,05 for Minnesota; $1,35 for choice fall. Rye quiet at 76@82c. Whisky steady. Groceries quiet and dull. Pork firm at $27,50@27,75. Dry Salt Malt firm with a fair order demand at 11¾@11c for shoulders, 14¾c for clear rib, and 15@15¾c for clear sides. Bacon —order sales at 12¾c for shoulders, 16@ 16¾c for clear rib, and 16¾c for clear sides. Lard nominal at 14½@15c for prime steam, and 15@15½c for kettle rendered; good demand. Hogs: no supply and prices nominal at 7¾@8¾. Receipts—6,100 bbls flour, 1,700 bush wheat, 1,900 bush corn, 15,700 bush oats, 2,200 bush barley, 200 bush rye, 2,000 head hogs.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 21.—Tobacco: sales of 48 hhds, at $4 30@5,50 for trash, $6@7 for lugs, $7,50@9,00 for low leaf and $10 @11 for medium to fine leaf. Bagging quiet and firm: held at 25c. Cotton declined to 23c. Flour: there is a local demand for extra family at $5,25. Grain quiet and steady: Wheat $1,05@1,15; Corn 95c. Mess Pork $12,75. Bacon: car rib 16½c. Shoulders 13½c, clear rib 14¾c and clear sides 15¼c. Hams: sugar cured 19¾c, packed.

CINCINNATI, February 21.—Flour unchanged and quiet; family $5 25@5 50. Wheat declined to $1 06@1 08 for red winter; no white offering. Corn dull at 68@70c. Oats steady at 52@55c. Barley $1@1 25 and dull. Cotton dull; middlings 23¾c. Tobacco firm and in good demand at full prices. Whisky in demand at 94c, with sales 800 bbls. Mess pork held at $27 50 for city and $27 25 offered. Bulk meats firm at 10¾, 14½ and 15c for shoulders, clear rib and clear sides, loose, but the demand is light. Bacon unchanged: shoulders neglected and offered at 12¼c; a good demand for sides at 16c, and 16¾c for clear rib and clear, the latter now held at 17c. Lard firm; steam 14¾@15c, kettle 15¾c. Sugar cured hams 18@19c. Butter unchanged; fresh 28@32c. Cheese dull at 16@17½c. Linseed oil 98@$1. Lard oil $1,35@1,40. Petroleum 29@31c. Sugar firm at 10¼@13½c for New Orleans. Molasses 75@78c. Coffee 18@24c and firm with a fair demand. Clover seed 14½@ 14¾c. Timothy $4,50. Flax $2@2,10.

CLEVELAND, February 21.—Buckwheat Flour $6@7,50. Rye Flour $5@5,25. Wheat: red winter $1@1,07. Corn: nothing doing. Oats: dull and no sales are reported. Rye quiet and nominal. Barley dull and heavy being held at 86c @$1 for State and Canada, with no sales. Petroleum market dull, refined held at 26c in small lots, and retailed at 27@29c; crude dull at $5,65 per bbl.

MEMPHIS, February 21.—Cotton flat at 23@23½c; receipts 2,864 bales; exports 4,273 bales. Flour steady: super $5@ 5,25. Corn 90@92c. Oats 60@67c. Hay $25@26. Bran 25c. Pork $29. Lard 16 @17½c. Bacon nominal: shoulders 11½ and sides 15½c.

PHILADELPHIA, February 21—Flour active: super $4,25@4,50. Wheat light demand: red $1,24@1,25; white $1,40 1,55. Petroleum nominal: crude 21c; refined 28¾c. Provisions dull. Mess Pork $26,50. Lard 15½c. Whisky dull at 95@96c.

DETROIT, Feb. 21.—Wheat; upper grades firm; extra white $1,25; No. 1 do $1,14¾@1,15; regular lower at $1,04. Corn nominal. Oats 47c. Barley $1,50@ 1,55 per cental. Clover Seed $8,25. Dressed Hogs; choice heavy at $11.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 21.—Flour unchanged. Wheat firmer at 87¾c for No. 1, and 82¾c for No. 2. Oats steady at 41c for No. 2. Corn and Rye nominal. Dressed Hogs nominal; $10,50@10,75 offered.

BALTIMORE, February 21.—Mess Pork firm at $27,50@28. Bacon firm: rib sides 15¾@16; clear rib 16½@16¾c; shoulders 12¾@13c; hams 19@20c. Lard quiet at 16¾c. Whisky 99c@$1.

Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—This is as cold weather as we have had during the winter, which, in connection with higher receipts, help the markets all round. The total receipts of beeves are 50,840, with 30,070 to day. Some of the late in, on the Erie road, were active, and the stock was nearly all sold at ¼c advance from Friday; the range was 11@17c, averaging 14¾c; most good steers sold at 15@16c; 100 Texans, 6 cwt, sold at 11c; 630 Illinois, 7 cwt average, 13½@16¾c; 166 Illinois, 7¼ cwt, 14@17c; 36 Canadas, 6¼cwt, 15c. Sheep are going quickly at former figures; total for the week 24,800, with 7,900 to-day, all of which were sold at 5½@8¾c, mostly at 6@7¾c; two cars of 114 to 120 lbs Canada brought 8¾c; 1 car of 105 lbs Ohio at 8c; 1 car of 83 lbs Michigan at 8½c; 1 car of 101 lbs at 8¾c. Hogs: total 18,400; to-day 32 cars of 6,400 were quoted at 9¾c for car stillers, while prime corn hogs would bring 10c and over; city dressed sold at 12½@12¾c, and weighing 11¾ lbs at 12¾c; total west: total western dressed for the week 800. The market closes very firm.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 21.—Beef cattle in fair demand, but 25c lower; sales 1,800 head extra Penna. and western steers at $7@8, fair to good at $6@6,75, and $7@9, for common $5,50@6,50. Sheep in fair demand; sales 12,000 head at $6@8,50. Hogs firmer, with sales of 2,800 head at $13@13,75.

CHICAGO, February 21.—Live hogs firm at $8 60@9 30 for common to extra. Cattle in fair demand at $5@7 87½ for good cows to extra shipping steers.

Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, February 21.—The market is rather quiet, and there are but few changes to report: Andrescoggin, 10¾c; brown, 47½c; do. 9-4, 42¼c; Gold Medal, 7-8 bleached, 12c; Montgomery, ¾ do., 11. Business shows visible signs of improvement.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, February 21.—3 cars metal, Nimick & Co; 2 do do, Brady's Bend Iron Co; 1 do do, Rees, Graff & Hall; 1 do do, Coleman & Rahm; 2 do do, J W Porter; 1 do do, Graff, Byers & Co; 3 do do, Hallman & Hammett; 3 do do, Bryan & Caughey; 800 bgs flour, 500 bbls do, T C Jenkins; 1 car scrap iron, Malcolm; 2 cars meal, Dalzell & Torrence; 1 car sand; 1 do do, E H Myers; 10 bbls whisky, J S Finch & Co; 85 bdls hides, D Chesnut & Co; 5 bbls alcohol, B L Fahnestock; 5 bbls oil, 5 do spirits, Shipton & Wallace; 25 cases lard, Arbuckels & Co; 2 cars wheat, J S Liggett & Co; 175 bbls flour, 100 sks do, Culp & Shepard; 40 bdls spokes, M McWhinney; 132 do do do do bdls, 50 do fellows, Hare & Bray; 25 bdls b pails, 12 bdls covers, F Sellers & Co; 1 car barley, Pier, D & Co; 10 bxs cheese, J Daub; 30 bb sbeans, Arbuckles & Co; 2 cars ore, Graff, Byers & Co; 4 bbls meat, 1 sk coffee, Wm Millerd & Co; 27 sks rags, Davis, Chambers & Co; 26 bxs cutlery, No 70 Wood st; 55 bbls oil, J Speer & Co; 12 sks clover seed, Chamberlin, G & Co; 2 kgs nails, 1 bx do, D Eckert.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD, February 21.—2 cars lake ore, Jones & Laughlin; 3 do do, Reese, Graff & Dull; 1 do do, McKnight, Porter & Co; 6 do iron ore, Shoenberger, Blair & Co; 37 iron beams, Union Iron Mills; 69 bbls fluid, Palmer & L; 4 car pot boards, 5 bgs d apples, Voigt, Mahood & Co; 3 bbls varnish, Freeman & B; 34 bxs h ware, Secomb & Co; 5 tubs butter, Bigger & L; 5 bbls d fruit, 6 kgs lard, 2 bbl onions, Bruggerman & O; 68 pkgs p nuts, I Dickey & Co; 5 doz chairs, Close, Shoemick & Co; 1 do do, A Milliken & Co; 3 bales bags, A H Childs & Co; 12 bbls beans, 1 do eggs, Hend & M; 4 do eggs, 2 bxs butter, Rose & Ewing.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD, February 21.—2 bbls onions, 1 bag beans, Meanor & H; 40 pcs h goods, Mrs J Ayers; 5 buggy wheels, 1 bdle, 1 bed and axles, 1 top, 2 seats, H W Rankin & Co; 3 rolls leather, M Delange; 6 bbls d apples, Head & M; 14 do do, M Steel & Son; 12 do do, Voigt, M & Co; 5 cars staves, Hostlaws & D; 6 bbls tobacco, 11 bxs do, J A Mazurie; 1 hhd shoulders, Dalzells & T; 1 do do, F Sellers; 1 tce beef, 2 do hams, W Buson; 6 caddies, tobacco, Johnson & C; 100 bbls flour, H W M'Cullough; cars old wheels, for Pittsburgh Forge Co.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD, February 21.—6 cars limestone, Shenberger, Blair & Co; 16 bbls varnish, 8 carboys ammonia, Pitts Acid Works, 80 sks oats, Bigger & L; 1 car do, Scott & Bro; 1 do do, flour, J Fleming; 1 bxs axes, Whitmore, Wolf, Duff & Co; 1 car cars, F Ardray; 1 do lime, D L Rynolds; 2 cars metal, McKnight & Co; 1 do leather, D L Walker; 1 do seed, Knox & Orr; 2 bxs buttons, 1 bbl eggs, H Freese; 59 cars coal, Keir, Foster & Kier; 13 do do, Armstrong, D & Co; 9 do do, Coleman, R & Co; 250 rails railroad iron, C A Carpenter agt.

ALLEGHENY STATION February 21.—4 cars iron ore, Spang, C & Co; 118 sks corn, 9 do wheat, Jas Stewart & Co; 3 pkgs tobacco, R & J H Elton; 3 cars cooperage, Kain & R; 8 do metal, Nimick & Co; 1 do f seed, Ewer & H; 1 do cooperage, J M Hemphill; 2 do ore, Richey H & Co; 6 tubs cheese, B Jenny; 9 bgs oats, 25 do corn, J Kohen; 1 car hay, J Rhodes & Co; 1 car lumber, J Nanz; 1 car f seed, M B Suydam.

RIVER NEWS.

Upper Rivers.

(By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph.)

MORGANTOWN, February 21.—River falling with 4 feet of water in the channel. Weather clear. Thermometer 13 at 4 P. M. W.

BROWNSVILLE, February 21.—River falling with 8 feet of water in the channel. Thermometer 11 at 5 P. M. C.

GREENSBORO, February 21.—River falling slowly with 5 feet water in the channel. Weather clear. Thermometer 11 at 4 P. M. F.

OIL CITY, February 21.—River falling slowly with 3 feet 4 inches of water in the channel. Weather clear. Thermometer 5 degrees above zero at 6 P. M. F.

The river continues to recede steadily at this point, with nine feet six inches in the channel last evening. The weather continues very cold, and another day or two like yesterday will close navigation. Mercury was down to zero at 5 o'clock yesterday morning, but at 4 P. M., it had risen to 10 degrees above. The Allegheny river was almost full of floating ice last evening.

Business was moderately active at the landing yesterday, as much so as could be expected under existing circumstances and surroundings.

A lady passenger on the Kate Putnam gave birth to a child, and it is proposed to call it after the boat on which the birth occurred. She got on the boat at Cincinnati intending to get off at Portsmouth, but upon reaching there she was not in a condition to be removed, and she was brought on up to Pittsburgh. The mother and child are now at the Homeopathics Hospital.

The Glendale, Capt. Hare, is announced for St. Louis. She is one of the best boats in the trade and offers superior inducements to passengers.

The Arlington, Capt. Dan Moore, is the regular packet for Cincinnati to-day leaving at noon. This fine steamer has already attained quite a reputation for promptness in business, and she is getting all she can attend to. Her officers are experienced and careful, and she offers superior accommodations to passengers. Capt. A. S. Shepard still retains charge of the office.

Full particulars of the Emma No. 2 disaster will be found in our telegraphic columns. The Emma was a Pittsburgh boat having been built here some years ago by Capt. Jas. H. Maratta, who has been in command of her from the time she first turned a wheel until the disaster. She was considered one of the best stern wheel boats on the river. Among those reported lost is Samuel Gaff, brother of the Captain and clerk of the boat.

The new steamer City of Evansville, Capt. H. T. Dexter, is announced for New Orleans.

The bull for Capt. S. S. Coulson's new mountain steamer, arrived on Saturday.

The Tigress is at the landing

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

THE CITY.

Change of Base.

The press and offices of the Daily and Weekly GAZETTE will be removed, from the 20th to the last of March, from their old stand on Fifth avenue to the large, four-storied "GAZETTE Buildings," at the corner of Smithfield street and Sixth avenue, recently purchased by the proprietors as a permanent home for the GAZETTE.

The Duquesne Greys will parade this afternoon.

Excellent Skating at the Rink to-day on Robinson street.

The Pittsburgh Postoffice will be open to-day from 7½ to 10 o'clock A. M., and from 4 to 6 o'clock P. M.

Will be Closed.—To-day being a legal holiday, all the Banks, Custom House and Post Office will be closed.

Forestalling.—J. Thompson was arrested in the Diamond Market yesterday for forestalling, and after a hearing before the Mayor was fined $5 and costs.

Frost Bitten.—Yesterday, John Bennett, an employe of M. Edwards, Esq., Oil Gauger, had his hands frozen while gauging oil on the Allegheny river bank.

Post Commander.—George R. Van Emman was at a recent meeting of Post 151, G. A. R. Birmingham elected Post Commander, vice Philip Hoerr resigned.

The Rink will be visited to-day by large delegations of juveniles.

Commission Received.—The commission of R. B. Guthrie, as Justice of the Peace for Stowe township, has been received by Recorder Hunter, and is now at his office.

Anniversary of Washington's birth-day in Union M. E. Church, Allegheny City, this evening. Doors open at 7 P. M. Address by Col. Clark, D.D. Supper in the Lecture Room. Admission fifty cents.

The officer on duty at the elevator yesterday arrested a milk wagon, which had been left standing on the street by the driver, who, it appears, was drunk. The wagon was taken to Patterson's stable.

Ice at the Rink is in first rate skating order.

Fr. Jackson, the battle-scarred hero of the last two wars, addresses his fellow citizens at Wilkins Hall to night. The Doctor will have a vote next year, and politicians and others should go and hear him.

Seduction.—Anna Timony made information before Alderman McMasters yesterday, charging Samuel Barnhart with seduction. The accused was arrested and in default of bail for a hearing, was committed to jail.

Disorderly Conduct.—Alfred Schick made fofformrtion before Justice Heisel, yesterday, charging John Schuman with disorderly conduct. He alleges that John broke the windows in his dwelling. A warrant was issued.

Struck Him.—Peter Door made information before Justice Heisel yesterday, charging Phillip Wilk with assault and battery. He alleges that the accused struck at his horse and struck him with a whip. A warrant was issued for the arrest of Philip.

To City Advertisers.—Owing to the increasing circulation of the *Monongahela Valley Republican* we feel justified in increasing our advertising rates one-third from this date.

CHRIS. W. HAZZARD, Publisher.
Monongahela City, Pa., Feb. 22, 1870.

Assault and Battery.—John House made information yesterday before Alderman John McFloyd, charging James Dean with assault and battery. The parties were at a ball at Lafayette Hall Friday night, where it is alleged the difficulty occurred. Dean was committed for a hearing.

The First National Bank will take the advantage of to-day being a National holiday and move into the first floor of Masonic Hall building, Fifth avenue. They intend erecting this coming summer one of the handsomest bank buildings in the city on their, old site, corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street.

The Young Folks will be rejoiced to know that there is skating at the Rink to-day.

Mount Washington News.—A gentleman who resides in the high-up borough of Mount Washington, recently called upon one of the Justices of the Peace for said borough to complain against two young men who reside there for slander and conniving to defame his character. For certain reasons the Justice advised the gentleman to withhold his information for the present.

Why Not Enlist?—In speaking of the military companies forming and formed in this community, the *Chronicle* sagely remarks: "Let the young men be encouraged by the patronage of the business men, and soon we shall have them in regiments. Then the President or Governor will not be obliged to come into or go out of our city under the escort of a few office seeking politicians." All hail the good time coming!

The Park Commission, in rejoinder to our remarks of yesterday, state that they are ready and willing to commence operations on the Soldiers' Monument as soon as the Building Committee select a site and furnish the necessary specifications. Between the two bodies, both expressing willingness to go ahead, we have reason to believe that the work will not be much longer delayed. Pray move on gentlemen, the people are growing impatient.

Go to the Allegheny Skating Rink today and to-night. Splendid ice and a splendid time.

Burglary—Some time during Sunday night an entrance was effected into the grocery store of Geo. W. McClure, No. 346 Liberty street, by burglars, by placing some barrels on end they rendered access easy through the transom over the back door. The safe was blown open, and about forty-six dollars taken therefrom, besides some valuable papers. This morning information was made against "Unknown Parties," before Mayor Bush.

Liquor Licenses.—Some months since a presentment of the Grand Jury was published, in which it was stated that there were over two thousand liquor licenses granted in the county during the year. This statement was incorrect, as we find by reference to the books of the county Treasurer, that there have been but 1,142 licenses to sell liquor granted since March 1869. This number includes wholesale dealers, eating houses, taverns and saloons.

Felonious Assault.—Mrs. D. Krummel made information before Justice Sallsbury yesterday, charging William McDowell with felonious assault and battery. The accused is a boy about eighteen or nineteen years of age, and, it appears, that he and a son of the prosecutrix, who is about fifteen years of age, were in a saloon together on Carson street, Birmingham. They got into a difficulty, when, it is alleged, McDowell drew a knife and stabbed young Krummel in the leg, inflicting a severe wound. A warrant was issued.

Stolen and Recovered.

Mr. Asa Waughaman keeps a dining saloon on Smithfield street, and this morning a woman having called for some oysters, was left alone in the dining room, and no doubt feeling a desire to ascertain the contents of the room she discovered and captured his valuable gold watch and made good her retreat.

The police were soon on the track and subsequently found the watch at a pawnbrokers, where the woman had pawned it for thirty dollars. [illegible] to her whereabouts has yet

Skaters Attention

Skating Rink is n[illegible]
Open all day and e[illegible]

The Organ Concert To-Night.

We trust none of our readers will forget the grand organ concert to be given to-night on the monster organ of the Third Presbyterian Church, on Sixth avenue, by Prof. I. H. Willcox, Musical Doctor of Boston. The programme embraces some of the finest gems and selections from the instrumentations of the old and modern composers, besides many popular original productions and innovations introduced by the skillful artist who is to preside at the keyboard. To-morrow afternoon the second concert will be given. Secured seats may be obtained at Mellor & Hoene's music store, No. 53 Fifth avenue.

Ho! for the Rink.—Elegant skating to-night. The ice is as smooth as a mirror.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

Death of Moore Thompson—Coroner's Inquest—The Testimony—Verdict.

Coroner Clawson yesterday held an inquest on the body of Moore Thompson, a respected citizen of the Nineteenth ward, who met with an accident Saturday evening about half-past five o'clock, which resulted in his death a short time afterwards. We published a brief account of the sad occurrence yesterday, and this morning give the testimony taken by the Coroner in full, which contains all the facts connected with the case:

TESTIMONY.

The testimony is as follows:

Dr. P. D. Perchment, sworn—I was called to see Mr. Thompson about six o'clock; found him unconscious, but not motionless. On examination found a cut at the base of brain, about one and a half inches in length, partially through the scalp; also, contusion above left temple, extending across the forehead. He was then suffering from concussion or impairing of the brain functions; pulse feeble and intermittant. Pupil of eye contracted and immovable. Tried to administer a stimulant, but he could not swallow. He then partially revived and complained of pain in his head. Said he felt sick and was very much nauseated, but did not vomit. He asked to be walked about, and I assisted Mr. Lindsay to take him to the window. He then began to breathe heavy and slow, pulse slow and feeble, eyes dilated and immovable. I then saw or feared he was suffering from compression of the brain by the rupture of some of the small vessels, producing extravasation of blood on the brain proper. Sent for his wife and family physician. Dr. Lewis came and concurred in my opinion. He died from compression of the brain. He died

George Richards, sworn—Saturday afternoon, about five o'clock, was sitting in my office with Mr. Thompson, when I saw Mr. Lindsay and Mr. Hazlewood looking at the lot belonging to Mr. Sprowl. Went out to see them, and Mr. Hazlewood asked me if I had the key to the house. Went into the office and got the key, and asked Mr. Thompson to go with me to see the house. Mr. Lindsay, Mr. Hazlewood, Mr. Thompson and myself went into the house. I opened the shutters of the front room to admit light, then opened the doors of the dining room and kitchen. We then started out, when I got to the front door, Thompson and Hazlewood were going up stairs; I followed them and opened the shutters in the front part of the house, and they passed through into the room over the dining room. I followed them in, and while opening the shutters in that room heard a noise as of some one falling down stairs; also heard Mr. Hazlewood exclaim "Thompson has fallen down stairs." I then went to the head of the stairs, looked down and called Mr. Thompson by name but received no answer. Then ran down the front stairs and met Mr. Lindsay at the front door. Asked him to come back with me as Mr. Thompson had fallen down stairs and I supposed was badly hurt. Went back and found him lying in the kitchen, at the foot of the stairs. Raised him up, and I saw a severe cut on the back of his head. Mr. Lindsay held him up while I went and took a gate off the hinges to make room to pass out with Mr. Thompson. We then carried him to the residence of Mr. A. P. McWilliams. Dr. Perchment was called and examined the wound, and said he thought it was caused from compression of the brain, and feared that he was injured internally and would not recover. Dr. Lewis was sent for and his opinion was the same as that of Dr. Perchment. I am satisfied that Mr. Thompson was perfectly sober when he came over to look at the house. The stairs were very steep. It was a box stairway and very narrow.

Wm. Hazlewood, sworn—Mr. Thompson and myself, with Thos. Lindsay and Mr. Richards went into Mr. Sprowl's house to examine it. Had examined the lower part and gone up stairs. Was ten or twelve feet from Mr. Thompson when I heard him fall, and called to him to know if he was hurt. He made no answer. Mr. Richards ran down stairs and opened the kitchen door and I proceeded down the stairs where Mr. Thompson had fallen. Mr. Richards and myself got down about the same time and spoke to Mr. Thompson. He was living on the kitchen floor. We asked him if he was hurt, but received no answer. Mr. Richards, Mr. Lindsay, and some one else, carried Mr. Thompson to Mr. McWilliams'. He appeared to have two cuts on the back of his head, but did not bleed much; the cuts did not appear to be deep; he had a small cut on the forehead. He did not appear to lose his senses, but did not answer any questions. I had been acquainted with Mr. Thompson for about six months; do not think he was under the influence of liquor.

VERDICT.

The jury returned the following verdict:

"It is the opinion of the jury that Moore Thompson, of East Liberty, lost his life by injuries received Saturday, February 19th, 1870, by accidentally falling down stairs in the house of Mr. Sproul, in the Nineteenth ward, Pittsburgh.

Presentation.

Mr W. D. Mullen, late Superintendent at the Shafton Coal Works, east of Irwin Station, was presented with a gold watch and chain by the employees at the works, as a token of their friendship, on Saturday at the Rush House. Mr. Mullin has for the past five years held the position of Superintendent of the Shafton Works, and has yielded that position to Mr. Robert Ramsey, preparatory to going to Catfish, on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, where he will act as Superintendent of the Pittsburgh Coal Company. The watch was given by his late associates as a parting testimonial. Mr. Wilson presided, the presentation speech was made by Mr. William Bockwith of the Pennsylvania Railroad ticket office, in happy language.

Mr. Mullin responded in most felicitous terms, alluding in an affecting manner to his relations with the friends he was leaving. At the conclusion of the ceremonies, Mr. Bockwith announced that the employes of the Shafton works had placed in his hands an elegant toilet case and jewel box, and had commissioned him to present the same to Mrs. Mullin, the excellent wife of the late Superintendent.

Both presents were purchased, of course, at Mr. William G. Dunseath's popular establishment, No. 56 Fifth avenue, which of late seems to have been the headquarters for the purchase of gift offerings. Those desiring anything in their way will do well to favor this old established house with a call.

Removal.

It will be observed in our advertising columns, that Mr. L. D. Dummett, the well known Liberty street Confectioner, has removed to No. 64 Wood street, (Haye's Block) and associated Mr. David N. Fitzsimmons with him, under the firm name of L. D. Dummett & Co. Mr. Dummett has long enjoyed a well-earned reputation as a manufacturer of pure [illegible] and will sell [illegible] reputation [illegible] No one in [illegible]ch in favor [illegible]ce of Sunday School and [illegible]s, Picnics, &c., &c. While he sells the trade at very moderate profits, he sells to those without profit. Mr. Fitzsimmons will be in hearty sympathy with his senior, and the customers will find him a very obliging, correct and agreeable salesman, and the wholesale or retail custom will find the stock not only of the best quality, but embracing a great variety of table relishes and condiments, fruits, nuts and preserves, as well as staple and fancy candies of their own manufacture. We commend this enterprising firm and their splendid new establishment to all their old and a rich line of new customers.

The Rink will be open to day and to-night. A grand skating carnival may be anticipated.

THE COURTS.

District Court—Judge Kirkpatrick.

MONDAY, February 21:—The case of Duff vs. Wilson, previously reported on trial, was resumed and was not concluded when Court adjourned.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

MONDAY, February 21—District Attorney Swoope filed an information in forfeiture in the case of the United States vs. the tobacco, liquor and snuff owned by Robert Hanna. An attachment and monition were ordered to be issued, and made returnable on the first Monday of April next.

On motion of J. K. Kerr, Esq., Talferro P. Shaffner, Esq., of New York, was duly sworn a member of the bar of this court.

Henry A. Miller, Esq., of Franklin, Venango county, was appointed a United States Comissioner, vice Isaac Myer, Jr., who has re-moved to Philadelphia.

Common Pleas—Judges Sterrett and Collier.

MONDAY, February 21.—In the Common Pleas Court room, Judge Collier presiding, a petition for a charter of the "Brotherhood of St. James," of Temperanceville was presented and filed.

George Hassinger vs. Robert Hardy, Executor of Bejamin Patton, de'cd., late of Hampton township. Action in debt. It was alleged that Benjamin Patton contracted debts amounting in the aggregate to $5,000, which was due and unpaid at the time of the death of the said Patton, and this action was brought to recover said sum. On trial.

In the Quarter Sessions Court room Judge Sterrett presiding, the case of Kennedy vs. Dilbridge, previously reported, was resumed and had not been concluded when Court adjourned.

Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—The weather although extremely cold last evening, did not deter the lovers of the drama from going to the Opera House to see Mrs. D. P. Bowers in "Leah the Forsaken." The house was full, and we doubt if Mrs. Bowers ever personated the Jewish Maiden to better advantages or with more satisfaction to an audience nor those there assembled ever see the character more faithfully portrayed. She was admirably supported throughout the piece, Mr. McCollum as Rudolph was exceedingly good. This evening Mrs Bowers will appear as Julia, in the "Hunchback." Mr. McCollum as "Master Walter." The house should be filled to overflowing, and doubtless will.

LIBRARY LECTURES.—Mr. James E. Murdoch will give miscellaneous Readings and Recitations at the Academy of Music this evening, under the auspices of the Young Men's Mercantile Library Association, consisting of selections from Shakespeare, Scott, Tennyson and others. No reserved seats will be sold, and admission will be 50 cents. Mr. Murdoch will give his lecture on "Impressions and Recollections of Abraham Lincoln."

GRAND TABLEAUX AND ALLEGORY.—The pupils of the several departments of the Fifth Street School will exhibit a Grand National Allegory and Tableaux, at the Academy of Music, commencing Thursday evening. Great success within the last four years has attended Mr. Hagen's efforts, and it is hoped our citizens will not fail to enjoy a repast of popular songs, choruses and striking tableaux, seldom witnessed in our city. The exercises will be entirely changed and greatly improved since their last entertainment. Sale of reserved seats commenced at Kleber's Music Store yesterday morning. Admission fifty cents; reserved seats seventy-five cents. Matinee performance on Saturday.

PLEASANT REUNION.—The annual soiree and social reunion of the St. Paul's Orchestra Band held last night at Lafayette Hall, was one of the most pleasant and select affairs of the season. All who were present greatly enjoyed themselves, and the arrangements reflected much credit to the managers.

THE TABLEAUX VIVANTS illustrative of the Scriptures, drew together a very large audience last night at the Lecture Hall, and the performances were of an unusually entertaining character.

Alaska at Home.

The ice merchant and the holder of rink and skating park stock were among the jubilant yesterday. In the morning at five o'clock the thermometer stood at zero, at noon ten degrees above, and last evening at eight o'clock at four degrees above. How jubilant everyone seemed. Great coats, shawls, and fur caps, which had laid almost undisturbed since last winter, were yesterday brought into speedy requisition. Noses, not red with whisky pimples, but red with the nipping breezes, were predominant. Many were the troubles of pedestrians as they were hurrying over the ice covered sidewalks. And we witnessed one very unceremonious initiation of a chilled citizen down a flight of stone steps into a beer saloon.

The ladies, too, formed no mean proportion of the dauntless crowd. But as visions of ice and the anticipation of ice cream next summer figured conspicuously in the "misty future," it was bearable.

The newsboy, as he stood shivering at the Postoffice corner, looking up into your face with his "paper sir," seemed to say "although its cold to-day we'll have skating to-morrow." And although that little body was cold, in that little surface there was joy at the thought of skates and sleds.

Should the water persist in remaining liquid now, it will most certainly boil in our rivers next summer.

A Happy Time.

One of those affairs we like to notice came off last evening at Quincy Hall, Allegheny. Hearing music we entered the hall and found it was a festival given by the officers and teachers of the Hope Mission Sabbath School to the scholars. In the front of the hall stood a large tree loaded down with fine oranges, around which were tables filled with boxes of candies and cakes. At each side of the tree was a large cross and anchor, over which is an arch with the word "Welcome," above which was the name of the school. Rev. J. A. Seymour, of Cleveland, made a very fine address, after which the Superintendent, Mr. E. Lindsey Grier, made a few interesting remarks, and as all were anxiously awaiting the signal for enjoyment, it was given, and the cakes and oranges were distributed in such a manner as to show that all were truly welcome. May the young gentlemen and ladies have their efforts crowned with abundant success. We would state that the school has only been organized about two years.

Washington's Birthday.

To-day the whole people of these United States will celebrate the 138th anniversary of the birth of the great, good and noble "Father of his Country" —George Washinton, the first President selected by the people to preside over the destinies of the nation. By act of Congress this is a national, legal holiday and consequently business will be suspended by the government departments, banks and other establishments. The Duquesne Grays of this city will commemorate the occasion by a grand dress parade, quitting their armory at two o'clock this afternoon. We presume business will be very generally suspended throughout the two cities and surrounding boroughs.

Back Again.

We published, some time since, an account of a case of abandonment before the Mayor, in which Ellen Morgan, of Philadelphia, was prosecutrix, and her husband, James Morgan, defendant. It will be remembered that Morgan, the defendant, was held to bail in the sum of $1,000 for his appearance at court. At the hearing, Morgan's Attorney proposed to Mrs. Morgan, the prosecutrix, that the defendant was willing to take her children and herself and provide for them if she would live with him in this city. Mrs. Morgan, it appears, accepted the proposition and went back to Philadelphia and yesterday she returned to this city with her two children. We presume they will be provided for by Mr. Morgan.

False Pretences.

R. J. Kayer has been victimized, he alleges, by Jacob Bernstein to the extent of $100, in cash. He made information before Alderman Taylor, yesterday, charging Bernstein with false pretences. He alleges that the accused represented to him that he had $100 to his credit in a bank in this city, and exhibited a bank book purporting to show said balance, and on the strength of this representation he borrowed from the prosecutor $100. Bernstein was arrested and held for a hearing.

If you want your hair dressed or frizzled after the latest fashion, a comfortable shave, a luxurious bath or a little skillful cupping and leeching, any or all, go to Williamson's popular saloon, No. 190 Federal street, Allegheny.

A HEAVY FORGERY.

Going Into Business—The Name of an Indorser Alleged to Have Been Forged to Notes for $4,000—The Alleged Forger Non Est.

Some months since a Mr. W. A. Adams, desiring to go into business, entered into negotiations with John Palmer & Co., retail boot and shoe dealers, on Market street, for the purchase of their stock and fixtures. Terms were agreed upon and the stock was transferred to Mr. Adams, who gave four promissory notes, dated Jan. 4th, 1870, as follows: One for $500 at thirty days; one for $1000 at sixty days, one for $1500 at four months and one at six months for $877 84. Said notes were drawn by W. A. Adams, payable to John Palmer & Co., and purporting to be endorsed by J. M. Adams. Mr. Adams took possession of the store as above stated, and commenced business, which he continued guntil the first note fell due. The note was presented for payment and allowed to go to protest, when it was ascertained by Messrs. Palmer & Co. that the signature of J. A. Palmer was a forgery. The stock and fixtures, it appears, were turned over to the original owners, and Mr Palmer left for parts unknown. Mr. John Palmer yesterday made information before the Mayor charging W. A. Adams with forgery, and a warrant was issued for his arrest.

Petroleum Items.

The Oil City *Times* reports that:

The Miller well, on Charley run, which was torpedoed during the first part of the present week, is now pumping twelve barrels daily, with a prospect of doing still better.

Thomas Frothingham, of Petroleum Centre, has leased twenty acres in different small tracts on Calaboose run, and is at present engaged in putting down a well on one of the leases. Mr. F. is an energetic, hard working man, and we will venture to predict that if there is any oil on Calaboose run, he will surely find it.

Col. O. P. Harding, formerly of Petroleum Centre, has a forty barrel well on the John Marshall tract, Parker's Landing. He is also putting down three more on the Jones & Parker tract, and one of them is about ready to test. It makes a splendid show, and without much doubt will prove a good paying well. We are pleased to know of the prosperity of the Colonel.

The recent developments on Cottage Hill has put a new impetus upon operations in that vicinity, but it is now thought the belt takes a different direction than at first supposed, and if the last theory be correct, we fear some of the wells in that locality will prove poor investments.

The Button well, located above Crane & Thacker's refinery, Petroleum Centre, is down to the fourth sand, and makes a splendid show. The *Record* says there is 150 feet oil in the hole.

The Keenan farm, located in the rear of Pithole City, is about to be developed, as preparations are being made to put down several wells.

Westfield, Chautauqua county, New York, has caught the oil fever. They held their first oil convention, and are going to commence boring soon. How sad it is to see a whole town demented.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following deeds were admitted of record in the office of Thos. H. Hunter, Recorder for Allegheny county, Monday, Feb. 21st, 1870:

Wm. H. Holmes Reed, Feb. 1, 1870; lot 2 by 100 ft., in Greensburg Pike, 16th ward, Pittsburgh. $[illegible]

Jo Hendershott et al. to Barbara Duss, Feb. 18, 1870; lot 16 by 135 ft. on Liberty street, East Liberty. $[illegible]

H. P. Norton to M. N. Norton, June 11, 1869; lot 9 by 97 ft., in Norton's plan, Lower St. Clair township. $[illegible]

John D. Altman to John C. Lang, Feb. 18, 1870; lot 32 by 32 ft. on Cherry alley, Fifth ward, Pittsburgh. $2,450

Hon. Wilmot Elliott, to John H. Allman, Feb. 11, 1870; about one acre. $2,450

John Grace to J. B. Glass, June 4, 1867; lot 21 by 100 ft., on Fifth avenue, 16th ward, Pittsburgh. $800

John Grace et al. to John Flinn, April 15, 1867; 1 42 by 120 ft. on Locust street, 8th ward, Pittsburgh. $[illegible]

Francis F. Kernan to Thos. M. Barbur, April 15, 1869; lot 21 by 42 ft. on Bedford avenue, 16th ward, Pittsburgh. $[illegible]

Carlotta Marsh et al. to Francis Shanly, April 15, 1869; lot 20 by 95 ft. on an alley near Diamond st., 11th ward, Pittsburgh. $800

John W. Potts to Margaret Potts, Jan'ary 12, 1870; lot 23 by 112 ft on Union St., 21st ward, Pittsburgh. $700

Moore Thompson to John W. Potts, April 15, 1869; lot 23 by 112 ft on Union St., 21st ward, Pittsburgh. $[illegible]

Jacob Cavode to Conrad Richmiller, February 14, 1870; lot 30 by 120 ft on Hedge St., Sharpsburg. $[illegible]

Chas. Hatter to Bernard Brightwelzer, Feb. 16, 1870; lot 27 by 100 ft., on Hedge street, Sharpsburg. $2,220

John Marshall to Peter Nash, Jan'ary 12, 1870; lot 80 by 118 ft in Chartiers tp. $400

John Lash et al. to Andrew Stewart, February 12, 1870; 1 acre and 33 perches in Mifflin tp. $350

The School Question.

EDITORS GAZETTE: A correspondent of the Daily *Dispatch*, over the signature of "An Old School Director," finds fault with the Central Board of Education for paying their Secretary the sum of $1100 salary instead of $500, which was fixed by law when the city contained nine wards and the duties of that officer were at least one-half less than at the present time.

Worth meanniess one would have supposed the *Dispatch* would have revelled at, but on the contrary publishes with a relish.

Who this old school director is would be quite a difficult to guess, and much more difficult to find out. He is certainly a very old director. We should judge him to be one of those individuals who paid their employes in the *smooth levies* and the *fips* that passed current in the olden time when he managed to take care of himself.

This old "school director" promises in the same connection to have more to say about the Board on some other occasion. Let us hope in the name of decency and our common humanity that it may be something more manly and honorable than his last article.

A NEW SCHOOL DIRECTOR.

Granting License.

Some individual in the Fourteenth ward has resolved himself into a license court, for the benefit of whisky dealers who desire to procure a cheap license. The fact was discovered Saturday, at which time Patrick Butler, a vender of strong drinks in the Fourteenth ward, came to the clerk's office with a certificate of license, to which he wanted to have the seal of the court attached. The clerk looked at the paper, which was a regular blank properly filled up, with the exception of the omission of the seal of the court and the final "o" in the name of Jos. Browne. Patrick was informed that the paper was a forgery, and when interrogated concerning it, said that the man who gave it to him charged him $7 court fees and $5 for his trouble, and told him that it was all right. Patrick has an application for license pending, and it is presumed that the fellow who victimized him was cognizant of the fact, and in order to impose on him stole a blank from the clerk's office and filled it up. The matter will be investigated, and a prosecution for forgery will probably follow, as well as a prosecution by Patrick for obtaining money under false pretences.

Retaliation.

An amusing case occurred at the office of Alderman Neeper yesterday. It appears that Jacob Lortz, a Gorman, got into a difficulty with Josaphino Shuett, a lady residing on Market street, which difficulty resulted in a fight, out of which Jacob came second best, only. Feeling a little chagrined at his discomfiture, he sought consolation from the law, and made information before Alderman Neeper, charging Josaphino Shuett with assault and battery. A warrant was issued, Josaphine arrested and brought to the office, when a clear case of assault and battery was made out against her and she was consequently held to bail for her appearance at Court. She procured the bail, and then remarking to Jacob that it was her "turn," made an information against him for assault and battery. After a hearing Josaphine held in the sum of $300 for his appearance at Court, and being unable to procure the same, was committed to jail. As he left the Alderman's office in charge of the officer, he was heard to exclaim, "Tam der law; to der divil mit sich shustice."

Humbuggery and Quackery

Are becoming so common that people are no longer to be taken in by flash signs and advertisements. The only way to succeed in business is to tell the truth, to give in fact just what you promise. Now, Messrs. Pier, Dannals & Co. never tell any one that their cream ale will mend broken legs and necks, cure cholera, small-pox and St. Vitus, or enlighten human minds sufficiently to discover how cheap, pleasant and feasible wedding trips may be made to Saturn. They only say that by making cream ale your customary drink you will retain limbs, body and mind in a salubrious and comfortable state and as this is a well known fact, everybody drinks Pier, Dannals & Co.'s cream ale.

Hecker's Farina forms a very agreeable light nutritive food, a superior article for puddings and jellies, and is highly recommended by physicians for invalids and children. Sold by all grocers.

TERRIBLE TRAGEDY.

A Husband, Crazed by Liquor, Savagely Attacks His Wife, and is Instantly Killed by Her in Self-Defence.

(Special Correspondence Pittsburgh Gazette.)

STEUBENVILLE, February 21, 1870.

A terrible tragedy occurred at Stony Hollow, just outside of the city limits, yesterday morning about half past nine o'clock, the particulars of which are about as follows: Immediately north of the P. C. & St. L. Railroad bridge, on the Ohio side, is situated a little ten by twelve "Irish shanty," built of rough boards. This shanty was built and occupied by a family consisting of Patrick Brannegan, his wife and eight children, the youngest four weeks old. Brannegan at times was employed on the railroad as a laborer, but being a dissipated character he was most of the time unemployed, and frequently under the influence of liquor. On Saturday night he went home very much intoxicated and commenced abusing his wife, who had been washing hard all week in order to support herself and children, and also a drunken husband. On Monday morning he renewed his abuse and knocked her down two or three times. While engaged in preparing breakfast for her children, he came at her again, remarking that one or the other of them had to die. She had a common sized butcher knife in her hand, which she had used but a moment before cutting meat. She warned him off, but on he came, in his drunken frenzy striking at her right and left, when she threw up her hands wildly, it is supposed to protect herself and in doing so caused the knife to penetrate Brannegan's left breast, between the first and second ribs, causing almost instant death.

Mrs. Brannegan fully realized her situation. She did not deny the cutting, but said she had no intention of killing him, and was only endeavoring to protect herself.

The Coroner was notified and a jury was immediately impannelled. The only witness examined was a little girl of Brannegan's, from whose testimony I have gathered the above statement. The jury, after hearing her evidence, returned a verdict that "Patrick Brannegan came to his death from a wound in the left side, said wound having been inflicted with a butcher knife in the hands of Rosa Brannegan, his wife, and the jury believe from the evidence before them that the killing was done in self defense."

After the Coroner's jury had returned their verdict, Captain Waldron, prosecuting attorney, Mayor Love and Coroner Stephens held a consultation in regard to what should be done in the premises, and concluded that it was wholly unnecessary to arrest the woman, as the evidence before the Coroner was all that could be produced by the State, and such being the case she would be discharged at a preliminary examination.

The inquest was conducted by Coroner Stephens held in the office of the Mayor, and the funeral of the deceased will take place this afternoon.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

MINNESOTA.

ST. PAUL, February 21.—Gov. Austin sent a message to the Senate to-day urging the passage of a memorial to Congress praying that body to assume control of the carrying business of the country, with a view of fixing the tariff for freights and passengers. He says Congress possesses the power under the provisions of the Constitution authorizing Congress to regulate commerce between the States.

LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS, February 21.—The constabulary bill has finally passed the Legislature. All the objectionable bills, some twelve in number, which Indignation meetings were held, have passed, except the militia bill. The latter is made the special order for Friday.

A joint resolution proposing the enfranchizing clause of the Constitution has passed.

VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, February 21.—The Legislature has adopted a resolution declaring it inexpedient to elect United States Senators for the term commencing 1871. A resolution was also adopted vacating the seat on the bench of the Court of Appeals now filled by Major Burnham, U. S. A.

ALABAMA.

MONTGOMERY, Feb. 21.—The Senate elected in February, 1866, under the reconstruction law, to-day refused to decide what Senators are to be elected this fall. The majority of the Senators contend they are to hold over until 1875 and to day's vote settles the fact.

OHIO.

COLUMBUS, February 21.—The Legislature has adjourned over until Wednesday, as to-morrow is Washington's birthday.

A bill was introduced in the House to-day providing for the inspection of steam boilers.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—The Royal Paper Mill at Yarmouth, N. H., was burned on Sunday.

—Chief Justice Hinman, of Conn., died at Cheshire, in that State, on Monday.

—The total number of hogs packed at Milwaukee since the opening of the season is 166,500.

—Hill, Lemmon & Co.'s extensive sawmill, at St. Louis, was burned on Sunday, involving a loss of $50,000—insured for $20,000.

—The dwelling of Joseph Green, at South Chicester, N. H., was burned on Sunday night. Mrs. Green perished in the flames.

—The two hundredth anniversary of the South Congregational Church, at Hartford, Conn., will be celebrated to day and to-morrow.

—The Kentucky legislators partook of the hospitalities of Newport and Covington on Saturday and departed by special train to Lexington.

—In Chicago the Board of Trade, Stock Exchange, post-office and banks will be closed to day in commemoration of Washington's birthday.

—The Chicago *Post*, of yesterday, says that the late report of Senator Grimes' serious illness is incorrect. The latest advices from him in Paris announce a substantial improvement in his health.

—At St. Louis, Sunday, A. P. Chamberlain, merchant, of Genessee, Illinois, while laboring under temporary insanity, took what he supposed to be an ounce of laudanum, and then shot himself twice in the region of the heart, but both balls glanced having struck the ribs. He still lives, though dangerously wounded.

—Correspondence from Salt Lake City reveals the fact that the passage of the act to give women the right of suffrage in Utah, was the work both of the Mormons and Gentiles, the Legislature which passed it being Mormon, and the Governor who signed it being a Gentile. The two parties entertain different views of the way in which it will work.

—The United States steamer Nantucket has notified the authorities in Haytien ports that St. Domingo was under American protection. At the same time Gen. Caceras, son of Boyr, went with five thousand men to the Haytien frontier. The rumor is that he will demand satisfaction of the Haytiens for their late occupation of Dejabon, on Dominican territory.

Face Powder and How to Use It.

The lady correspondent of the Chicago *Journal* says: The use of face powder has been the source of infinite ridicule to fossil bachelors, and of deprecation and horror on the part of respectable old ladies and prim young ones. Now, I am its unyielding champion. I would as readily think of surreptitiously using my toothbrush as of being ashamed of my powder box. It is not the use of a thing, but the abuse of it, that injures. When I see young ladies with faces incapable of smile or dimple, as thickly whitewashed as the side of my room, with dabs of red on each cheek bone, and the ears and neck, from comparison, showing sallow and dark, I involuntary turn aside to drop the briny tear, first for my sex, then for my theory. Every lady knows that, after bathing or in Summer time, the face is apt to look oily. Now, why I should go about with a forehead like a bottle, and a nose like a placid Summer lake, quite reflective, when by the wise application of a little harmless powder I can improve my appearance, is a conundrum beyond my solving. If any can answer it, let them enlighten me forthwith. Not long since a crusty bachelor discovered a bit of powder in my left eye-brow. His soul was stirred within him, and the torrent of denunciation unsealed. What did I do? Blush? Not a glimmer. I went and got my box, I explained its use. I waxed eloquent, and my burning thoughts clothed in breathing words so convinced that antique being, that I was enabled to illustrate my theory practically, and, with subdued triumph, powered my listener's face, and won from him the remark that "it was all right—a nice thing." Let me tell you—although half of you might teach me, I suppose—how to put power on. After bathing the face, before drying, apply a little glycerine, with or without dilution of rose water; then take a flannel cloth and rub the face perfectly dry. Then, with a bit of cotton or a puff, throw the powder on, without friction. After which let matters rest as they are, until you have entirely completed your toilet. When all is done and "bright as the sun, fair as the moon," &c., you stand before your tiring glass, prepared for such harmless slaughter as is the "right" of our sex, take a soft linen rag and carefully remove all traces of power, going into a strong light, and investigating every eyebrow and dimple. (If past the day of dimples, examine closely the wrinkles.) After this operation, conscientiously performed, if you are not satisfied with yourself, just give up to destiny, and look to inward adornment. Let rouge alone. The best storeto-day carmine tints is Nature's. Take brisk walks, drink milk and ignore tea and coffee, gravies, spices and candies —and if you don't have cheeks and lips like hillside strawberries, call me a prevaricator.

Additional Markets by Telegraph.

ALBANY, February 21.—The supply of beeves is large at 5,644 head. The average quality is none too good. The highest price realized was 9¾c; and good butchering steers sold at 8@8¾c, a decline of ¾ to ¾c; a decline on medium grades of ¼@¾c. Sheep: receipts of 17,400 head; demand moderate for average quality of fair, and prices ¼c off: common to fair 5½@6, medium $6.50@7 and good to extra $7@8. Hogs in good supply and market firm: western 11¾@11¾c, and State 12@12¼c.

NEW ORLEANS, February 21.—Cotton dull, heavy and holders are unwilling to make concessions; sales middling 23¾@24c; sales 1,000 bales; receipts 12,722 bales; stock 244,511 bales. Flour firm at $5,60@6,30. Corn active: yellow $1,15; white $1,17½. Oats 68@70c. Bran 75c. Hay in light supply quoted at $34@35. Bacon 13¾@17¾@18¾c. Lard: tierce 16¼@16¾, and keg 18@18½c. Pork $29@30. Sugar 12@12¾c. Molasses firmer: prime 78@80c. Whisky 90c@$1,02. Coffee quiet. Gold 109¾. Sterling 29¾. New York sight exchange par.

DIED:

McMASTER—Sabbath morning, February 20, 1870 at 5 o'clock, at the residence of her mother, near Sewickley, Miss MAGGIE T. McMASTER, only daughter of Andrew and the late Andrew McMaster, Esq., aged 15 years and 5 months.

Funeral from the Allegheny Depot on TUESDAY, Feb. 22d, at 2½ P. M.

GRUBBS—At the residence of her parents, in Richland township, Allegheny county, Pa., at 5 o'clock A. M., February 21, 1870, LIZZIE, daughter of Isaac and Elizabeth Grubbs, in the twenty-seventh year of her age.

Funeral from the residence of her brother, I. Willard Grubbs, No. 89 Middle street, second door above North avenue, Allegheny, WEDNESDAY, February 23, at 2 P. M. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

THOMPSON—On Sunday morning, February 20th, at 3 o'clock, ANGELINE THOMPSON.

The funeral will take place from the late residence, Broad street, East Liberty, on TUESDAY MORNING, at 10 o'clock. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

UNDERTAKERS.

CHARLES & PEEBLES, UNDERTAKERS AND LIVERY STABLES, corner of SANDUSKY STREET AND CHURCH AVENUE, All